DAILY METAL REPORTER
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METALS

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By HANDY & HARMAN

LONG-TERM OUTLOOK GOOD FOR WORLD ZINC CONSUMPTION
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Director, Zinc Development Association

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By L. H. TARRING
London, England

DOMESTIC METAL MARKET REVIEW

U. S. METAL IMPORT DUTIES

WASHINGTON REPORT

METAL STATISTICS

JANUARY 1957

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TWO LINE *Editorials*

Water consumption in this country has increased by 440 billion gallons a day during the past five years. Somebody must have started drinking the stuff.

* * *

If the Russians keep on exploding atomic bombs as often as reported in the newspapers, maybe they soon will exhaust their supply.

* * *

The fact that Nasser tried so hard to wreck the Suez Canal might indicate that he never really expected to get it back.

* * *

The announcement that doctors are worried over the increasing use of tranquilizer drugs might indicate that the doctors need to take a dose of the tranquilizers.

* * *

Chimpanzees in a Liverpool zoo gave "only mild applause" to a rock 'n' roll orchestra. Chimpanzees, it seems, are too intelligent to be amused by any such monkey business.

* * *

Secretary Wilson says that our Defense budget next year will amount to $38,000,000,000. Does anybody remember that piker who gained fame by suggesting "millions for defense"?

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Washington Report

January 9, 1957

GOVERNMENT AGENCIES GREETED the New Year with cautious optimism concerning the outlook for metals in 1957. Otherwise, although Congress had reconvened, it was business as usual in Washington during the month in review.

Secretary of Commerce Sinclair Weeks announced that a year-end survey by the Commerce Department's Business and Defense Services Administration indicated that most major industries, barring an unforeseen international emergency, anticipated continued good production and sales rates for the first half of 1957. Secretary Weeks was fairly bullish about prospects for aluminum and steel in the first six months of this year but less enthusiastic concerning copper, particularly for the latter part of the first half of 1957.

Mr. Weeks said the survey estimated the refined copper supply for the 1957 first half is expected to be adequate for domestic consumer demand, deliveries to Government account and for export, provided no prolonged work stoppage occurs. It is estimated that domestic consumer demand for copper will be quite strong at the beginning of the January-June period, tapering off in the Spring months with an anticipated decline in new housing starts. Copper wire mills probably will expand their production slightly in the first half because of increasing power and communications requirements for wire. Brass mills, on the other hand, may experience a further drop in production due to a reduced rate of private non-farm residential construction. Brass and bronze foundries, according to the survey, probably will operate at a level in the 1957 first half somewhat below the comparable 1956 period for the same reason.

Aluminum Outlook

Shipments of aluminum mill products and ingot to consuming industries are expected to reach new record levels in the first half, the survey reported, of an annual rate of 4.7 billion pounds. At that rate the first half shipments will be 8 per cent higher than those of the comparable 1956 period. Total 1956 shipments are expected to approximate 4.23 billion pounds, or 6 per cent more than those of 1955, the previous record year.

The aluminum supply situation in the first six months of 1957 is expected to be more than adequate, the report said, and a substantially greater capacity is in prospect for later periods as the result of new major expansion programs being carried out by the country.

Aluminum Set-Asides

Percentages of mill space to be set aside for Department of Defense and Atomic Energy Commission orders by primary aluminum producers, independent fabricators, and secondary smelters will hereafter be based on total shipments of each form and shape during the first six calendar months of 1956, according to an amendment to BDSA Order M-52 issued December 31 by the agency.

Prior to the issuance of this amendment, the set-asides were based on shipments in the fourth quarter of 1952. BDSA said the change was made in order to establish a more realistic procedure in view of the greatly expanded capacity of the aluminum industy since 1952. The amended order will not be applicable to mill reservations for rate orders in the first quarter of 1957 but will apply to production in the second quarter.

Nickel to Remain Tight

The Commerce Department, while optimistic about the aluminum and copper supply for the first half of 1957, stated "the supply of primary nickel available to use will not meet the nation's full requirements for several years. The expansion of the free world supply now under way or definitely planned may not meet fully the needs of the United States by 1960-65 when such expansions are due to materialize."

The statement concerning the nickel supply outlook was made in the Commerce Department's report to Congress in which it registered opposition to Government control over distribution of nickel to non-defense consumers. The report was required under an amendment to the Defense Production Act at the previous session of Congress.

While conceding that there are shortcomings in the present voluntary system, the agency maintained that "a cooperative undertaking" between industry and Government for distributing nickel "is much preferable to Government allocation and control." A new system, concerning distribution, is expected to be made public February 1.

Nickel Export Rules

Export licensing of nickel and nickel-bearing alloy scrap in the first quarter of 1957, meanwhile, will continue under the same policy and procedures as those established in the preceding quarter, the Commerce Department's Bureau of Foreign Commerce announced in mid-December. Under this policy, a total export quota of 500,000 pounds, gross weight, has been set for nickel-copper alloy scrap including monel sent abroad for conversion into nickel metal and returned to the U. S.

The quota of 25,000 pounds remains for exports of cast and rolled nickel anodes, nickel and nickel alloy shot, and pure nickel powder.

Barter Program

The Administration, according to informed quarters here, reportedly would like to barter surplus U. S. farm products for strategic materials from Communist nations. In his budget message to Congress on January 16, the President is expected to ask for a two-year extension of a farm surplus disposal law, with the provision prohibiting deals with Soviet bloc countries stricken from the law.

It also was reported that if producers had expected that all the domestic lead and zinc that they offered for sale to the General Services Administration on December 26 for delivery to the stockpile by February 15, would be taken up, they were disappointed. The GSA took most of the token offers of both metals but those producers who had increased their tonnages to compensate for the smaller sales to consumers found that their offers had been cut back substantially by the Government buying agency.

Tin Smelter Sold

The Government finally disposed

(Continued on Page 19)

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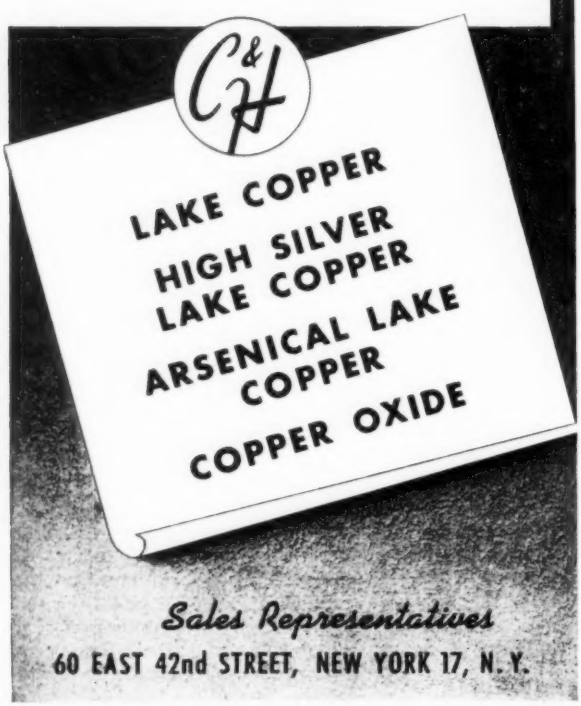

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NO CHANGE IN SILVER MARKET PATTERN ANTICIPATED IN 1957 IF GOVERNMENT POLICIES ARE MAINTAINED

Spread of Price Fluctuations in 1956 Was Only 1.625c an Ounce; U. S. Consumption Last Year Was at '55 Level but World Use Rose About 17%

By HANDY & HARMAN

IN 1956 stability again characterized the silver market. Silver laws in the United States governing the purchase and sale of silver by the Treasury Department provided the main reason for the narrow range of price fluctuations. The Treasury buying price of 90½c for domestic production kept the market from going very much below this level, and its selling price to United States consumers limited price increases during periods of peak demand.

The New York Market

We estimate that the arts and industries in the United States consumed 100,000,000 ounces of silver in 1956, which is the same as our estimate for the previous year. Continued gains in many of the industrial uses were offset by a decline in consumption for sterling and plated ware. The largest percentage increases took place in the wide variety of forms and alloys used in the electrical and electronics field, and in brazing alloys for metal joining. We estimate that industrial uses accounted for well over 50 per cent of all silver consumed in this country during the year just ended. The rate of consumption was fairly even throughout 1956, following the pattern of recent years. The increase in industrial requirements, as compared to uses in the arts, has tended to level out seasonal fluctuations.

Price changes in the New York market for the most part were small and resulted from relatively minor variations in the balance between demand and supplies. The Treasury buying price for domestic silver of 90½c provided the point of balance. At any price below this level, supplies were reduced by the full amount of United States production; on the other hand when domestic production was needed, consumers had to pay more to bring such silver into the New York market, the exact price being determined by the shipping costs from the most distant delivery point drawn upon. Since the Treasury buying price of 90½c applies equally whether the silver is delivered to the Philadelphia, Denver or San Francisco Mints, consumers in the East are obliged to pay full shipping costs in order to divert the production of middle-western and far western refineries to the New York market.

Under these conditions price fluctuations, while moderately frequent, were limited to a total spread of only 1⅝c per ounce. The low for the year of 90c was established on January 23, and less than a month later the high of 91⅝c was reached. These prices refer to the New York published rate which is the price paid in settlement for silver in unrefined silverbearing materials and is ¼c below the selling price for refined bullion. The market did not hold at either extreme for more than a few days and in fact did not again reach either the high or the low for the rest of the year.

Buy Treasury Silver

The only exception to this basic pattern occurred in the fourth quarter, when consumers, for the first time since October, 1955, found it necessary to buy silver from the Treasury to fill their needs. Under authority of the Act of July 31, 1946, the Treasury made silver available to United States consumers out of its non-monetized stocks, generally referred to as free silver. The selling price has been established at 91c per fine ounce for delivery at the San Francisco Mint; and 91c plus the equivalent of railway express charges from San Francisco, or effectively 92¼c, at the New York Assay Office. Since the trucking rate to New York from the West Coast for silver in bulk is lower than the railway express rate, purchases were made at San Francisco, and on this basis the price was published in New York at 91⅜c per ounce.

For six weeks, consumers were more ore less regular buyers from the Treasury. The first Mint purchase was made on October 17, and the last on November 28. Altogether the Treasury sold 3,700,000 ounces, equivalent to about one-quarter to one-third of the market's requirements during this period.

There were several factors which led to the need for Treasury silver, no one of which was particularly significant in itself, but all of which together brought about a shortage of silver available for prompt delivery. The blocking of the Suez Canal delayed shipments of silver to London from Australia, which is an important source for that market, and London buyers accordingly began looking to other centers, including New York, for additional metal. Meanwhile a strike in Peru at the Cerro de Pasco refinery further curtailed supplies, and at the same time deliveries to the New York market were temporarily reduced because of a two-week shutdown at one of the major refineries. These developments came just at the time of a moderate seasonal increase in trade demand both in this country and abroad. The result was that consumers had to turn to the Treasury for a portion of their needs. By the end of November the situation had eased, and buyers again were able to satisfy their requirements without recourse to the Treausry. The market, however, continued to absorb all domestic as well as foreign production, and the price remained unchanged at 91⅜c for the balance of the year.

Turning now to the subject of legislation, it will be recalled that a bill, S. 1427, providing for the repeal of existing silver legislation, was introduced in the Senate during the first session of the last Congress. Hearings were held in July, 1955, and early in 1956, but nevertheless S. 1427 was tabled by the Senate Banking and Currency Committee, and the 84th Congress came to a close without taking any action.

U. S. Imports, Exports

The return of lend-lease silver during 1956 accounted for well over half of total imports into the country.

Excerpts from 41st Annual Review of Silver Market, 1956, issued by Handy & Harman, New York, N. Y.

which amounted to a record post-war high of 160,900,000 ounces. Excluding lend-lease returns of 94,900,000 ounces, imports for market use amounted to 66,000,000 ounces. Imports from the Western Hemisphere of 60,500,000 ounces were the principal source of foreign metal and were about equal to the previous year's figure. Arrivals from Canada and Mexico were both somewhat below those of 1955, but were offset by increased receipts from Peru and Bolivia. Outside of the Western Hemisphere, eliminating lend-lease returns, imports of 5,500,000 ounces consisted of 1,600,000 ounces from Australia, about 2,500,000 ounces from Near Eastern centers originating as Saudi Arabian coin, and the balance of 1,400,000 ounces from various other countries.

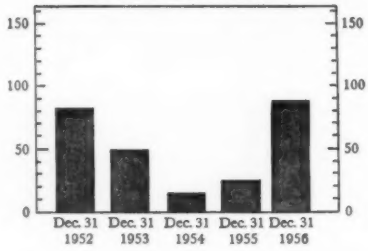
Total exports for 1956 amounted to 5,000,000 ounces. The principal shipments were 2,500,000 ounces to the United Kingdom, 1,000,000 ounces to Canada, 800,000 ounces to Colombia, 600,000 ounces to Western Germany and the balance to various other countries.

Treasury Silver

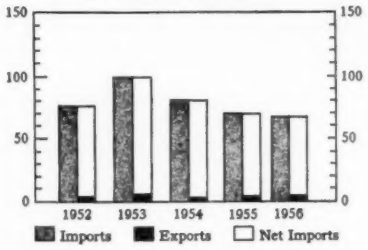
Total silver stocks in the United States Treasury amounted to 1,980,-600,000 ounces at December 31, 1956, about 51,100,000 ounces more than at the end of 1955. Increases of 62,500,-000 ounces in free stocks and 11,200,-000 ounces in bullion securing silver certificates were partially offset by decreases of 13,300,000 ounces in silver dollars and 9,300,000 ounces in subsidiary coin. Outside the Treasury, silver dollars increased 13,100,000 ounces and subsidiary coin increased 39,400,000 ounces.

For the first eleven months of 1956, the latest period for which official figures are available, the Treasury acquired a total of 102,600,000 ounces. Of this amount, 82,700,000 ounces were returns of lend-lease silver, with 23,100,000 ounces being for the account of the Netherlands and 59,600,-000 ounces for the account of the United Kingdom. As in previous years, this silver was added to the Treasury's free stocks. Other acquisitions up to November 30th consisted of 15,600,000 ounces of newly mined domestic silver purchased under the Act of July 31, 1946 and 4,300,000 ounces from uncurrent coin and other sources. Silver disposed of by the Treasury during this eleven-month period totaled 31,-300,000 ounces, of which 27,600,000 ounces were processed into subsidiary coin, and about 3,700,000 ounces were sold under the Act of July 31, 1946.

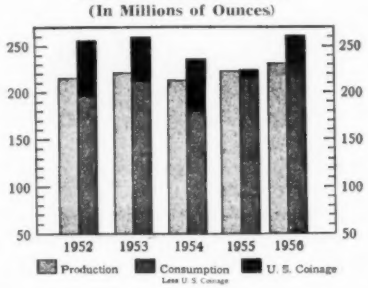
U. S. TREASURY'S FREE STOCKS OF SILVER
(In Millions of Ounces)



SILVER IMPORTS, EXPORTS
Excluding Lend-Lease Returns
(In Millions of Ounces)



WORLD SILVER PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION
(In Millions of Ounces)



WORLD SILVER PRODUCTION
(In Millions of Ounces)

	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952
Mexico	44.0	48.0	39.9	47.9	50.4
United States	37.5	36.5	35.6	37.7	39.8
Canada	27.5	27.9	31.1	28.3	25.2
Peru	23.0	23.0	20.4	19.7	18.4
Bolivia	7.0	5.9	5.0	6.1	7.1
Other South and Central American Countries	6.0	6.1	7.7	9.4	7.4
Total Western Hemisphere	145.0	147.4	139.7	149.1	148.3
Outside the Western Hemisphere	85.0	74.1	73.3	72.1	67.0
World Production	**230.0**	**221.5**	**213.0**	**221.2**	**215.3**

WORLD SILVER CONSUMPTION
(In Millions of Ounces)

	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952
Arts and Industries:					
United States	100.0	100.0	85.0	105.0	95.0
Western Germany	40.8	31.5	24.2	11.9	10.4
Great Britain	13.0	14.0	12.2	11.9	9.1
France	12.0	11.0	15.0	14.5	10.5
Japan	8.0	6.2	5.8	5.6	3.5
Canada	4.5	4.4	3.9	4.7	3.8
Other Countries	26.0	12.0	11.3	14.7	9.8
Total	**204.3**	**179.1**	**157.4**	**168.3**	**142.1**
Coinage:					
United States	31.1	8.2	53.2	42.8	57.3
Saudi Arabia	....	17.2	....	....	23.0
Western Germany	2.3	.1	.3	3.3	14.1
Mexico	4.9	2.3	....	18.6	7.1
Canada	2.8	.5	.9	3.8	3.0
Other countries	15.0	15.0	23.7	22.3	9.8
Total Coinage	**56.1**	**43.3**	**78.1**	**90.8**	**114.3**
Total Consumption	**260.4**	**222.4**	**235.5**	**259.1**	**256.4**

World Demand and Supplies

We estimate that world consumption of silver in 1956 amounted to a total of 260,400,000 ounces, which represents an increase of about 17 per cent over 1955. Of the 1956 total approximately 204,300,000 ounces were consumed in the arts and industries, or about 14 per cent more than the previous year. The largest increases were in Western Germany, which showed a 9,300,000 ounce increase, and in India with an increase of about 14,500,000 ounces. For coinage we estimate that a total of about 56,100,000 ounces were used throughout the world. This represented an increase of nearly 30 per cent over the previous year. The United States registered the largest gain with a total of 31,-100,000 ounces, compared to 8,200,-000 ounces in 1955. Western Germany, Mexico and Canada also registered substantial increases from the previous year. In the case of Saudi Arabia, however, which was the largest consumer of silver for coinage in 1955,

(Continued on Page 11)

WORLD ZINC USE IN 1956 DECREASED 3% FROM 1955 BUT TOPPED '54 BY 10%; LONG-TERM OUTLOOK GOOD

European Industry Growing Faster Than American Counterpart Since 1952; Rate of Expansion in Commonwealth Has Been Even More Rapid

By R. LEWIS STUBBS, O.B.E., Director, Zinc Development Association

THE free world consumption of zinc grew steadily from 1945 to a record 2,250,000 tons in 1955. This year (1956) there has been a check and preliminary estimates suggest that consumption will be 3 per cent lower, although still 10 per cent more than in 1954, the previous highest year. Many new factors, which vary from country to country, have been responsible for the setback. Some, like the American steel strike, have already disappeared, but the effect of others, such as the Middle East crisis — of which the full impact remains to be felt — is likely to continue.

The rapid rise in the use of zinc has brought changes in the pattern of consumption. Before 1939 the U. S. A. took one-third of the world total and Europe about half; now the U. S. A. is slightly ahead, taking nearly 45 per cent (1,010,000 tons in 1955) of the free world total, compared with Europe's 40 per cent (940,000 tons). The European industry, which was overtaken during the war, has been growing faster than its American counterpart since 1952, and recently the rate of expansion in the Commonwealth, particularly in Canada, Australia, and India, has been even greater.

Other parts of the free world, such as the Middle East, Africa and South America, remain relatively small direct consumers of zinc, many of their requirements being purchased abroad as semi-manufactures. High internal freights and long hauls often make it difficult for local industries to compete with imports.

The Main Uses

The largest single use of zinc is for coating iron and steel to prevent rusting, by far the most important zinc coating process being hot-dip galvanizing. Nearly a million tons of zinc were used in this way last year. The galvanizing industry may be conveniently divided into two main sections: general galvanizing, which includes fabricated steel goods such as hollow-ware, window frames and builders' hardware; and specialist galvanizing, which is the coating of semi-fabricated goods — namely, sheet and strip, tubes and wire.

Brass manufacture, rolled zinc, zinc pigments and die casting together account for rather more zinc than does galvanizing. The first three uses are traditional and widely known. The pressure die casting of zinc alloys enables strong, accurate castings to be made quickly and economically. The process has developed rapidly over the last 25 years and now uses more zinc than brass.

Since so much zinc is taken by the United States and Europe, any changes in these markets have far-reaching and rapid effects on the level of world consumption. However, there are differences in the pattern of use between the two areas. Only hot-dip galvanizing is equally important in both. Brass manufacture and sheet zinc, now comparatively small uses in America, remain major industries in Europe, particularly in Germany, France and Britain. Die casting, which last year nearly equaled galvanizing in the U. S. A., accounts for only one-tenth of the total in Europe. Zinc oxide, an important white pigment which is used mainly in rubber and paint, represents about 10 per cent in both continents, although in the U. S. A. much of the zinc oxide is made direct from zinc ores.

Strip Galvanizing

Although the European and American galvanizing industries each consume about 400,000 tons of zinc a year, strip galvanizing takes over half the zinc used in American galvanizing, but in Europe general galvanizing is still the largest section.

Twenty years ago nearly all galvanized sheets were coated individually in mechanized plants, the method still followed in most countries. Just before the war, when cold rolled strip became available, several strip galvanizing plants were built in Europe. After the war the process was adopted in America where some 90 per cent of all galvanized sheet is now cut from strip. Thirty continuous strip lines have been installed here, but only six in Europe, three in Britain and three in France. There are others in South Africa, Canada and the Argentine, and still others are planned for India and Australia. Six more are under construction in Europe.

Continuous strip galvanizing and die casting both owe their development to a large, unified and steadily expanding market and they now take over half the zinc used in America. It seems likely that the new European plants, whose growth has so far been retarded by a shortage of cold rolled strip, will merely replace the conventional sheet plants. However, in America the strip product has opened up new markets in fabricated articles which could become important in Europe and other parts of the world.

Research

In Europe many new general galvanizing plants have been built, particularly in Britain where research has been done on the process and new outlets are being developed. The galvanizing of wire and tubes has also grown and there seems little doubt that the increasing interest in rust prevention now shown all over the world, and the improvements in galvanizing technique augur well for the future.

The progress of pressure die casting depends very largely on the demand for consumer goods. It is a mass-production method of making components for motor-cars and all forms of household, electrical and light engineering appliances. The American motor-car industry, which was one of the first to see the advantages of the process, used two-thirds of the 360,000 tons of zinc die castings made there last year.

In Europe, where die casting has developed more slowly, the industry should continue to expand with ris-

Reprinted from the Financial Times, London, England.

ing standards of living. Last year the British industry, which is larger than that of the rest of Europe combined, produced 40,000 tons of zinc castings; more than half going into motor cars, which carry an average of 55 lbs. of zinc each.

Older Uses in Europe

A feature of European consumption is the use of sheet zinc for roofing and rainwater pipes, and in France, Belgium and Germany, where zinc is a traditional building material, 140,000 tons a year are required for this purpose. In France the use of sheet zinc has risen in recent years with the increase in new buildings and reconstruction work. Elsewhere the manufacture of dry cells is the main outlet, and although the new forms of layer-type batteries may use the zinc more efficiently, the growth of electronic devices should provide a steady market.

The brass industry in Europe continues to be important and, in Britain and some Continental countries, brass is the largest single use, if scrap and secondary zinc are included. To a great extent brass has lost ground in the U. S. A. to zinc die castings, aluminum alloys and plastics, whose growing competition in Europe might limit further expansion. The future of brass remains closely related to the price of copper, its major constituent.

Mass Production

The differences in the pattern of consumption between the New and Old Worlds seem therefore to arise mainly from the mass production processes. In Europe, with its more conservative outlook, the traditional uses, building, brass and general galvanizing have continued at high levels since 1945. If European industrial production continues to rise, these uses should hold their present levels, while at the same time continuous strip galvanizing and die casting gradually become more important.

In the less industrialized countries, such as Australia, Canada and India, the pattern of use is dictated by large domestic agricultural markets. So in Australia galvanizing takes over 60 per cent of all zinc, galvanized sheet being extensively used for agricultural buildings and general roofing; but die casting is now also expanding with the growth of domestic industries which now include the production of motor cars. In Canada galvanizing is also important, but die casting is growing, since American automobile manufacturers have set up subsidiary plants there. The five-year plans in India should stimulate the demand for zinc with the continued growth of the galvanizing and rolled-zinc industries.

These developments in the Commonwealth are, however, less important that changes in the markets of Europe and the U. S. A., on which the prosperity of the zinc industry is still very largely dependent.

American Factors

In the U. S. A., where automobile production is the dominant factor, the sharp fall in output following last year's (1955) record of nearly 8,000,000 vehicles, has caused die casting to drop by 12 per cent (to 320,000 tons). However, following the introduction of new models for 1957, many of which carry more zinc than ever before, the industry soon expects to reach record levels of production. This year's setback has also encouraged die casters to seek new outlets and so make themselves less dependent on the vicissitudes of the automobile market. In galvanizing, the American picture is less clear, output having been kept high during the first half of the year in anticipation of the steel strike which cut consumption in July by two-thirds. The extent to which this loss will be made good, and its effect on total consumption for the year, remain to be seen.

Such fluctuations are of world importance, since in America the galvanizing industry takes more zinc (400,000 tons) than is used by France and Britain together for all purposes, and die casting about 360,000 tons—that is, more than Belgium, Germany and Italy combined.

Credit Squeeze

British consumption has similarly declined this year, but for different reasons, the most important of which have been the effects of the credit squeeze on consumer goods and motor cars, together with a fall in exports. Although these factors may be expected to disappear in time, they will continue to affect consumption and may even bring some change in its pattern.

The fall in car sales has mainly affected the British die-casting industry which has used 10 per cent less zinc alloy this year. Die casters have made determined efforts to find new outlets and more new dies are now being made than ever before. This widening of the market should not only help to make good the ground lost but also lead to higher production in the future.

Brass, too, has been affected by the credit squeeze and the fall in demand for consumer goods, consumption having fallen by 12 per cent. Galvanizing in Britain, using over 100,000 tons of zinc a year, has declined by some 4 per cent. General galvanizing has been at about the same level as last year, even though the credit squeeze and new methods of manufacture have reduced demand for some galvanized consumer goods. The modernization of many industries, such as the electrification of the railways, has created a new demand for galvanizing. Only sheet and strip galvanizing has fallen, owing largely to the decline in exports, the galvanizing of tube and wire having kept at about the same level as last year.

Nevertheless, it should be remembered that these changes in Britain represent only a 7 per cent fall and, in themselves, have only slightly affected world consumption.

Throughout Europe less zinc has also been used this year, because of deflationary policies in some countries and the general slackening of industrial production in others. This slight fall in consumption has, however, been more than offset by growth in other parts of the world.

The Outlook

Despite the overall fall in world consumption in 1956, production has

(Continued on Page 11)

WORLD PRIMARY ZINC CONSUMPTION
(By countries — '000 long tons)

	1956*	1955	1954	1953	1952
Belgium		95	90	70	61
France		159	150	139	136
W. Germany		227	210	164	144
Italy		55	53	36	51
Scandinavia		45	44	34	43
United Kingdom		255	244	196	173
Other European		97	99	85	83
Total European	**910**	933	890	724	691
Australia		72	55	47	52
Canada		60	50	45	45
India		34	25	21	23
U. S. A.	950	1,013	795	895	773
Free world total	**2,210**	2,266	1,983	1,878	1,696

* Estimated.

Long-Term Outlook Good for World Use of Zinc

(Continued from Page 10)

continued to rise and U. S. stockpile purchases have increased during the year.

What are the prospects for zinc consumption? In America, still the largest single market, there are indications that it will be higher next year (1957), and in other countries outside Europe, the rise should continue. But Europe, where the steady growth of recent years has been such an important feature of world consumption, still offers the greatest prospects for expansion. Europe takes less zinc per head of population (8 lbs.) than the U. S. A. (13 lbs.) and the industry is striving to stimulate the demand for zinc; fabricating plants are being modernized and expanded, and the new processes are being developed. However, the immediate future is uncertain, and the effects of recent events in the Middle East are difficult to forecast.

On the other hand, the long-term outlook remains good. The proposed common market should provide opportunities in Europe for the mass production processes which have been so important in increasing American consumption, and the constant rise in standards of living, both in Europe and throughout the world, will in turn lead to a higher consumption of zinc.

Stable Silver Price Seen Likely During 1957

(Continued from Page 8)

no silver was used for such purpose in 1956.

Total world production of silver during 1956 amounted to approximately 230,000,000 ounces, a gain of about 4 per cent over the previous year. Western Hemisphere production at 145,000,000 ounces was about 2,400,000 ounces below 1955 because of a decline in Mexico's output which more than offset increases in the United States and Bolivia. Outside of the Western Hemisphere, preliminary reports indicate increases in the case of several countries, and we estimate the total at 85,000,000 ounces, or about 15 per cent over 1955.

As shown on the accompanying chart, consumption over the past several years has exceeded production. However, these consumption figures include the amount used for United States coinage, which has not been part of the market demand. If we eliminate this coinage from the consumption figures, it would appear that production has exceeded effective demand by an average of about 12,000,000 ounces per year.

Prospects for 1957

The United States silver laws and policy remain the controlling factors in the silver market. So long as the law provides a fixed price which serves as a minimum for the output of the second largest producing country in the world, and so long as the Treasury's selling policy remains unchanged, it seems probable that the silver market will continue in the pattern of the year just ended.

It is impossible to predict with any certainty what legislative action Congress will take during 1957. If the existing silver laws should be repealed, the Treasury would no longer be obliged to buy United States production and would have no authority to sell silver except at $1.29 per ounce. Under these circumstances the market price of silver would fluctuate more widely and more frequently than it has in the recent past. We also believe that unless there were a substantial increase in demand, the average price level would be lower.

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U. K. COPPER OPERATORS CAUTIOUS ABOUT ADOPTING BEARISH ATTITUDE IN VIEW OF POLITICAL TENSION

Japanese Buying Helps Keep Market Steady; Oil Shortage Cuts Use of Metals; Tin Tone Easy; U. S. Stockpile Program Supports Lead, Zinc

January 7, 1957

By L. H. TARRING
London, England

JUDGED by postwar standards, price movements on the open market during the past month have been remarkably small. Whilst it is probably true that there are still a good many people who feel that the present outlook presages a rather lower level of copper prices generally, the current level of quotations is more reasonable than it has been for a long time.

Although the overall supply position has obviously eased considerably in recent months and, adverse political developments apart, looks like it will remain fairly easy for some little time to come, there is still sufficient international political tension to make operators cautious about adopting a bearish attitude.

The substantial volume of Japanese buying recently has served to hold the market steady when demand in other directions was sluggish and might have led to a further recession in values.

Oil Shortage

It is still not possible to make a reasoned assessment of how serious an impact on British industry in general, and copper consumption in particular, the oil shortage will have, but there is already abundant evidence that it has caused further reduction in output in the motor car industry, which is obviously not helpful to the copper market. Since the automobile makers are such large employers of labor, the considerable dismissals and extensive short-time working in that industry may have repercussions on the demand for consumer durable goods, most of which provide some outlet for copper.

On the other hand, there is, as yet, little indication of any serious slowing down in heavy industry and capital goods, and the determining factor will probably be whether the electrical industry can maintain the same rate of operations as in 1956. In this connection, an important consideration will obviously be whether shipments of copper wire and cable to Soviet bloc countries will be continued at the very high rate established in 1956. Current indications are, perhaps, not especially hopeful in this respect.

The problems arising from the oil shortage are, of course, not confined to the U. K., but to a greater or lesser extent are also felt in other European countries. Consequently, if world copper consumption is to be maintained, a high level of demand in the United States would seem to be necessary. The fact that, at present, the indications seem to point to below-peak consumption in that country, suggests that with output still rising, the copper market may well be in for a more difficult time than it has had for some years.

At the end of 1956, a strike of European workers occurred at the big new Bancroft mine in Northern Rhodesia, but despite this the mine came into production at the beginning of the current year as planned. It will, no doubt, take some time for output to be worked up to the planned rate of about 42,000 tons a year, but this should be achieved during 1957, and by 1960 it is anticipated that this figure will be doubled, thus adding substantially to sterling area sources of copper.

Tin Market Tone Easy

With demand prospects adversely affected by the oil shortage in Europe, and with the early prospect of mine production hitherto treated at the Texas City smelter and stockpiled, coming on to the open market, a fairly easy tone characterized the tin market during December.

Early in the new year, the threat of a strike at the Penang smelter of the Straits Trading Co. temporarily hardened the tone a little, but at the time of writing, this seems to have been averted. [Editor's Note: A strike of 300 workers on January 10, 1957, shut down the Straits Trading Company's Butterworth smelter.] Although there is still quite an appreciable backwardation in London Metal

RST PRICE CHANGES

Changes in the Rhodesian Selection Trust's fixed electrolytic copper price, since it was established on May 9, 1955, and applicable to the RST's regular customers in the U. K. follow:

Date of Change	Pounds Sterling (Long Ton)	Equivalent in Cents Per Pound
1955		
May 9	280	35.00
August 2	325	40.625
September 5	360	45.00
1956		
February 27	385	48.125
April 30	350	43.75
May 28	320	40.00
June 18	300	37.50
July 2	275	34.375
August 1	300	37.50
October 15	280	35.00
October 24	265	33.125
November 12	280	35.00
December 17	270	33.75

U. K. COPPER STATISTICS

The British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics reports stocks of copper in the U. K. at the end of October at 13,873 tons of blister and 45,020 tons of refined (of which at consumers 26,774 tons and 4,994 tons in L. M. E. approved warehouses), compared with 14,808 tons and 47,519 tons at the end of September. Imports during the month were 9,030 tons of blister and 31,310 tons of refined, and production in the same period was 9,935 tons of primary and 9,627 tons of secondary.

Consumption totaled 10,076 tons of blister and 47,814 tons of refined, full details of which appear below.

UNALLOYED COPPER PRODUCTS

	Oct. 1956	Jan.-Oct. 1955	Jan.-Oct. 1956
Wire (1)	24,537	194,185	205,221
Rods, Bars & Sections	1,385	15,631	16,042
Sheet, Strip & Plate	5,095	52,679	47,931
Tubes	5,157	41,187	44,302
Castings & Misc.	650	5,150	6,500

ALLOYED COPPER PRODUCTS

	Oct. 1956	Jan.-Oct. 1955	Jan.-Oct. 1956
Wire	1,536	15,586	14,792
Rods, Bars & Sections	10,258	125,087	103,867
Sheet, Strip & Plate	8,642	114,929	94,451
Tubes	1,954	18,464	18,680
Castings & Misc.	7,033	58,543	64,190
Copper Sulphate	4,334	32,881	41,629
	70,581	674,322	657,605
Copper Content of Output	58,099	541,823	532,729
Consumption of Refined Copper (2)	47,814	406,647	415,145
Consumption of Copper & Alloy (3) (copper content)	10,285	135,176	117,584

Note: (1) Consumption of H. C. Copper and Cadmium Wire Rods for Wire and production of wire rods for export.

(2) Virgin and secondary refined copper.

(3) Consumption of copper in scrap is obtained by the difference between copper content of output and consumption of refined copper, and should be considered over a period since monthly figures of scrap consumption are affected by variations in the amount of work in progress.

AVERAGE BRITISH PRICES FOR COPPER, TIN, LEAD, ZINC

(Per Long Ton)

Mean of Bid and Asked Cash Quotation at Close of Morning Session on London Metal Exchange

	COPPER			TIN			LEAD		ZINC	
	Cash	3 Months	Settlement	Cash	3 Months	Settlement	Current Month	3rd Following	Current Month	3rd Following
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1954 Averages	248 17 11	239 17 7	249 0 11	719 8 11	709 17 7	720 6 7	98 8 12	94 7 4	78 5 4	77 16 11
1955 Averages	351 14 11	341 0 3	352 5 6	740 2 12	736 12 11	740 12 8	105 17 3	105 9 6	90 13 4	89 12 3
1956										
January	392 4 7	378 13 10	392 14 1	814 4 4	788 13 2	815 0 11	118 11 4	116 10 0	100 16 9	97 13 2
February	403 15 11	389 2 10	404 3 10	805 10 6	774 0 11	807 3 4	119 7 6	115 8 5	100 8 1	96 7 6
March	419 11 8	410 7 7	420 0 6	805 10 9	780 9 6	807 8 7	121 2 6	118 13 11	101 11 2	98 13 11
April	374 12 9	369 0 6	375 0 6	764 5 6	759 17 0	764 17 6	115 14 3	114 18 9	98 4 10	96 16 2
May	332 15 5	326 9 4	333 2 9	748 10 3	747 15 3	749 1 10	111 10 11	109 16 11	94 16 4	92 17 7
June	296 17 2	298 6 2	297 4 9	742 3 10	736 19 1	742 15 3	113 4 6	111 1 5	94 0 1	92 7 9
July	284 15 3	284 2 1	285 2 9	749 18 2	746 0 8	750 10 5	113 13 2	112 0 10	93 9 8	92 6 10
August	304 7 11	303 19 4	304 14 1	769 7 11	766 7 6	770 0 0	116 1 3	114 9 9	95 11 11	94 0 4
September	302 13 9	301 16 3	303 0 6	788 18 6	780 9 3	789 11 0	117 3 6	115 2 11	96 6 11	94 5 9
October	281 18 11	281 7 5	282 4 9	805 4 9	783 15 0	806 9 2	115 9 2	113 14 3	95 15 5	93 11 11
November	280 9 1	281 14 7	280 15 0	852 5 11	823 18 10	853 9 1	118 7 5	116 19 1	100 15 4	96 15 3
December	272 19 4	273 8 2	273 4 6	806 1 1	794 6 1	806 15 3	115 13 7	114 13 8	101 7 4	96 15 11
Average	328 14 5	324 13 1	329 1 8	787 14 9	774 7 7	788 13 3	116 6 3	114 8 9	97 14 3	95 3 7

Exchange quotations, the supply position of tin is gradually getting easier, and seems likely to continue to do so for the next few months, at any rate.

It was interesting to learn that Consolidated Tin Smelters, Capper Pass, and one or two other companies have arranged to lend Bolivia the money for her initial contribution to the Buffer Stock, in return for which it looks as if the bulk of the Bolivian concentrates formerly sent to Texas City for smelting will be coming to the U. K., with, perhaps, a small proportion going to Germany.

Texas City Smelter Sale

The announcement regarding the sale of the Texas City smelter to the Wah Chang Corporation was somewhat cryptic so far as possible tin smelting operations at the plant are concerned, but on the whole it would probably be fair to say that, as seen from here, at the present time there do not seem to be very good prospects of any substantial primary tin production there on a purely commercial basis.

There is, of course, a certain amount of satisfaction here that U. K. smelter output will be increased. In this connection, it is as well to bear in mind that this is really only a return to the status quo ante, as until the Texas City plant was built during the war as a strategic measure by the U. S. Government, most of the Bolivian concentrates came to Britain for smelting.

In December, the British Government gave the six months' notice required under the International Tin Agreement that it proposes to release 2,500 tons of tin from its strategic stockpile. This metal may, therefore, be expected to come on to the market —possibly over a period—from the second half of June.

Lead Demand Moderate

During the past month, consumer demand for lead has been only moderate, having been affected, of course, by the Christmas holidays and the usual end-of-the-year stocktaking.

In Britain, and on the Continent, consumption prospects are certainly not helped by the oil shortage which has affected the output of new motor cars and may conceivably also have some effect on the demand for replacement batteries, as well as reducing the consumption of lead in motor fuel. These factors, however, have tended to be over-shadowed as far as prices are concerned, by the indications that the U. S. Government intended to continue supporting the domestic price structure by stockpiling purchases in one form or another.

On this assumption the market here has had quite a good tone on the whole, and during the past few days this has been helped by the serious strike on the Canadian Pacific Railway, which is threatening to interfere with supplies of lead from Canada, one of Britain's important sources of supply.

There certainly does not seem to be much surplus metal about over here,

(Continued on Page 19)

U. K. TIN STATISTICS

Stocks of tin in the U. K. at the end of October at 2,737 tons (1,420 tons held by consumers) fell quite sharply from the 3,274 tons at the end of September, reports the British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics. Imports into the U. K. during the month were also low at 75 tons, and production was 2,272 tons of primary and 35 of secondary.

Full consumption details appear below, but the total was slightly up on last month at 2,267 tons.

TINPLATE	1,127	8,135	8,346
TINNING:			
Copper Wire	43	442	400
Steel Wire	9	92	87
Other	66	672	698
TOTAL	118	1,206	1,185
SOLDER	241	2,013	2,393
ALOYS:			
White-metal	316	3,181	2,901
Bronze & Gunmetal	253	2,061	2,297
Other	48	378	387
TOTAL	617	5,620	5,585
WROUGHT TIN (1)			
Foil and Sheets	27	278	242
Collapsible Tubes	31	348	286
Pipes, Wire and Capsules	6	41	40
TOTAL	64	667	568
CHEMICALS (2)	88	872	847
OTHER USES (3)	12	113	103
	2,267	18,626	19,027

NOTE:
(1) Includes Compo and "B" Metal.
(2) Mainly Tin Oxide.
(3) Mainly Powder.

U. K. LEAD STATISTICS

The British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics reports a drop in stocks of imported virgin lead at the end of October at 20,861 tons (of which 10,202 tons held by consumers and 613 tons in London Metal Exchange approved warehouses) compared with 27,476 tons at the end of September. Stocks of English refined remained level at 11,801 tons (6,123 tons held by consumers) compared with 11,915 tons at end September. Imports during the month totaled 10,372 and production was 8,056.

Consumption totalled 16,077 tons of imported virgin and 7,408 tons of English refined; full details of these figures appear below.

	Oct. 1956	Jan.-Oct. 1955	Jan.-Oct. 1956
Cable	10,034	89,310	91,425
Batteries—as metal	2,313	25,984	22,906
Battery Oxides	2,008	23,576	21,221
Tetraethyl Lead	2,028	17,753	17,725
Other Oxides and Compounds	2,279	23,526	21,702
White Lead	808	9,400	8,613
Shot	402	3,932	3,747
Sheet and Pipe	7,213	66,180	62,452
Foil and Collapsible Tubes	464	4,217	4,158
Other Rolled and Extruded	704	6,985	6,505
Solder	1,243	11,206	11,471
Alloys	1,533	13,148	14,099
Miscellaneous Uses	1,028	11,068	10,227
Total Consumption	32,057	306,285	296,251
of which:			
Imported Virgin Lead	16,077	174,875	145,642
English Refined	7,408	56,367	69,321
Scrap including remelted	8,572	75,043	81,288

U. K. ZINC STATISTICS

According to figures received from the British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics, stocks of zinc in the U. K. at the end of October were 47,364 tons (50,978 was end September) of which 19,735 tons were held by consumers and 2,500 tons were in London Metal Exchange approved warehouses. Imports during October totalled 10,238 tons, and production was 6,077 tons of virgin.

Consumption — full details of which appear below — was 20,179 tons of virgin and 538 tons of remelted and scrap.

	Oct. 1956	Jan.-Oct. 1955	Jan.-Oct. 1956
Brass	8,523	100,850	87,165
Galvanizing	10,082	88,628	88,465
of which: General	3,108	28,725	28,937
Sheet	3,384	27,798	26,659
Wire	1,788	18,418	17,389
Tube	1,802	13,682	15,480
Rolled Zinc	2,048	18,794	19,175
Zinc Oxide	2,170	25,100	22,156
Zinc Diecasting & Forming Alloy	3,015	33,728	28,976
Zinc Dust	958	9,288	8,053
Miscellaneous Uses	988	10,015	9,874
Total All Trades	27,784	286,398	263,864
of which: Slab Zinc			
High Purity (99.99%)	3,554	36,631	33,756
Electro & High Grade (99.95%)	4,946	54,303	50,157
Prime Western gob & debased	11,679	116,491	104,848
Remelted Zinc	538	4,754	4,600
Brass & other copper alloy scrap (zinc content)	4,079	43,755	40,653
Scrap zinc metal, alloy residues, etc. (zinc content)	2,988	30,464	29,850

United States Duties on Principal Ore and Metal Imports

(Including Revisions in Effect June 30, 1956, Under Geneva Agreements)

(Quantities Are in Pounds Unless Otherwise Stated; n.s.p.f. Stands for "Not Specially Provided For.")

COPPER

NOTE — The excise tax of 4c a pound on copper (which was reduced to 2c a pound by the Geneva Trade Agreement) was suspended in April, 1947, until March 31, 1949, and on expiration it was further suspended until June 30, 1950. The tax was reimposed on July 1, 1950. It was suspended again on May 22, 1951, retroactive to April 1, 1951, and until February 15, 1953, and again until June 30, 1954. Suspension further extended to June 30, 1955, and again until June 30, 1958. If import tax is restored, the 1956 Geneva Agreement provides for 5% reductions effective on June 30 of 1956, 1957 and 1958, provided the price is above 24c; if the price is below 24c the 2c tax would prevail.

Copper ore and concentrates, usable as flux, etc., copper content	free
Copper ore and concentrates, product of Cuba and Philippines, copper content	free
Copper ore and concentrates, copper content	free
Regulus, black, or coarse copper, and cement copper, copper content	free
Unrefined black, blister, and converter copper in pigs or converter bars, copper content	free
Refined copper in ingots, plates or bars, copper content	free
Copper rolls, rods or sheets	1¼c lb.
Copper seamless tubes and tubing	3½c lb.
Copper plain wire	12½%
Copper brazed tubes†	5¼c lb.
Old and scrap copper, fit only for remanufacture; and scale and clippings, copper content	free

BRASS

Brass rods, sheets, plates, bars, strips, Muntz or yellow metal sheets, sheathing, bolts, piston rods, shafting and bronze rods, tubes and sheets	2c lb.
Brass tubes and tubing, seamless	2c lb.
Brass tubes, brazed, angles and channels	6c lb.
Brass and bronze wire	12½%

LEAD

NOTE — Import duties on lead-bearing ores, flue dust, and mattes of all kinds, lead bullion or base bullion, lead in pigs and bars, lead dross, reclaimed lead and antimonial lead were suspended February 12, 1952, and reimposed on June 26, 1952. Lead scrap duty was reimposed July 1, 1952.

Lead-bearing ores and mattes, n. s. p. f., lead content	¾c lb.
Bullion or base bullion, lead content	1 1/16c lb.
Pigs and bars, lead content	1 1/16c lb.
Reclaimed, scrap, dross, lead content	1 1/16c lb.
Babbitt metal and solder, lead content	1 1/16c lb.
Pipe, sheets, shot, glaziers' lead, and wire	1 5/16c lb.
Type metal and antimonial lead, lead content	1 1/16c lb.
White lead	1.05c lb.
Litharge	1¼c lb.
Red lead	15/16c lb.
Orange mineral	1c lb.

ZINC

NOTE — Import duties on zinc-bearing ores, and on zinc in blocks, pigs and slabs were suspended February 12, 1952, and reimposed on July 24, 1952. Tax on old zinc and dross and skimmings reimposed July 1, 1953.

Zinc-bearing ores, except pyrites containing not more than 3% zinc, zinc content	6/10c lb.
Zinc contained in zinc-bearing ores, n. e. s., not recoverable, zinc content	6/10c lb.
Zinc, old and worn out, fit only for remanufacture	¾c lb.
Dross and skimmings	¾c lb.
Zinc in blocks, pigs or slabs	7/10c lb.
Zinc in sheets	1c lb.
Zinc sheets, plated with nickel or other base metal, or solutions	1⅛c lb.
Zinc dust	7/10c lb.
Zinc die-casting alloys	12½%
Zinc oxide and leaded zinc oxides containing not more than 25% lead, dry	3/5c lb.
ground in or mixed with oil or water	1c lb.

MISCELLANEOUS METALS AND ORES

Aluminum, metal and alloys, crude, except alloys elsewhere provided for†	1.40c lb.
Aluminum scrap	free
Aluminum plates, sheets, bars, rods, circles, squares, etc.†	2.80c lb.
Antimony ore, antimony content	free
Antimony metal and regulus	2c lb.
Antimony needle or liquidated	¼c lb.
Antimony oxide	1c lb.
Antimony sulphides	½c lb. & 12½%
Arsenic, metallic†	2.80c lb.
Arsenious acid or white arsenic	free
Bauxite, crude*	free
Bauxite, refined**	¼c lb.
Bismuth	1⅞%
Bismuth salts and compounds	35%
Beryllium metal and compounds†	23½%
Beryllium ore	free
Cadmium	3¾c lb.
Cadmium flue dust, cadmium content	free
Chrome ore or chromite	free
Chrome or chromium metal†	11½%
Cobalt metal	free
Cobalt ore and concentrates, cobalt content	free
Magnesium, metallic†	17.20c lb.
Magnesium alloys, powder, sheets, wire†	19c lb. & 9½%
Magnesium scrap	free
Manganese ores, containing over 10% manganese, manganese content	¼c lb., except Cuba, free
Molybdenum ore or concentrates, molybdenum content†	33c lb.
Nickel ore, matte and oxide	free
Nickel and alloys, nickel chief value, n. s. p. f., in pigs, ingots, shot, cubes, grains, cathodes, or similar forms	1¼c lb.
Nickel, bars, rods, plates, sheets, castings, strips, wire or electrodes	12½%
Nickel scrap	free
Nickel tubes, tubing	6¼%
(if cold rolled, drawn or worked — 2½% extra)	
Platinum, grain, nuggets, sponge and scrap, oz. troy	free
Platinum in ingots, bars, sheets, or plates, not less than ⅛ in. thick, oz. troy	free
Platinum, ores, platinum content, oz. troy	free
Quicksilver or mercury	25c lb.
Selenium and salts	free
Tantalum	12½%
Tin ore, cassiterite, and black oxide of tin, tin content	free
Tin in bars, blocks, pigs, grain, granulated, and scrap, and alloys, chief value tin, n. s. p. f.	free
Tungsten ore or concentrates, tungsten content	50c lb.

***Crude bauxite import duty suspended to July 15, 1958. **Under Public Law 25 alumina imported for use in aluminum production is free for entries from July 17, 1956 to July 16, 1958. †Tariff to be reduced 5% on June 30, 1957 and 5% on June 30, 1958, under Geneva Agreement which expires on June 30, 1959.**

U. S. METAL MARKETS SLOW AT START OF NEW YEAR; COPPER CONSUMERS CAUTIOUS ABOUT NEW PURCHASES

Lead, Zinc Steady as Gov't Continues Stockpiling Policy; Tin Firmer On Penang Strike; Silver, Quicksilver Unchanged; Platinum Price Off

January 11, 1957

DOMESTIC metal markets, at the beginning of the New Year, were lethargic. Copper consumers remained cautious in making commitments. Acquisition of lead and zinc for the national reserve, either via long-term stockpile buying or in exchange for U. S. surplus farm commodities, continued to help support the markets for both these metals. Tin prices, which had been easing as political tension, especially in the Middle East relaxed, displayed more strength following the shutdown of the Butterworth smelter at Penang by a strike of 300 workers.

Primary producers maintained their electrolytic copper selling price at 36.00c a pound delivered, with custom smelter electro at 35.00c, which level was established on December 19.

Lead and zinc were unchanged, the former at 16.00c a pound New York and the latter at 13.50c a pound East St. Louis for the Prime Western grade. Spot Straits tin was quoted at 101.125c a pound New York on January 11, as against the last previously quoted level in this space of 108.25c for December 7; the low for the December 7-January 11 period was the 99.375c registered on January 2.

Primary aluminum ingot was firmly maintained at 27.10c a pound, f.o.b., for the 99 per cent plus grade. Secondary aluminum ingot prices, however, continued to weaken as more primary metal became available. Silver and quicksilver were both unchanged, at 91.375c an ounce and $255 to $257 per flask, respectively. Platinum was weaker at $100 to $105 per ounce.

January Copper Outlook

Copper business consummated in December was better than had been anticipated, and so far sales have shown further improvement in January. But the volume of business done still left a good deal of room for improvement. European demand for copper was slow but Japan has been a steady buyer of export copper in the New York market.

The bulk of the domestic business being placed was still going to the large primary producers, at the 36.00c-a-pound delivered level. Custom smelters have been selling copper at 35.00c a pound delivered but not nearly as much as they would like to move at this figure. They have made no attempt to cut the price, at this writing, but neither have they been tempted with attractive orders at a lower price level.

LATE PRICE CHANGES, NEWS

Copper: U. S. output of crude copper (primary and secondary) in 1956 broke all previous records, totaling 1,271,224 tons against 1,161,462 tons in 1955. December copper statistics in tons, with November totals in parentheses, follow: refined output, 129,839 (132,970); deliveries to fabricators, 99,594 (114,524); stocks at end month, 120,645 (116,516). Refined copper output for 1956 was 1,580,287 tons against 1,445,834 tons in 1955.

Stockpile: President Eisenhower, in budget message to Congress on January 16 said Government buying for the strategic stockpile will decline in the coming fiscal year, continuing the trend of recent months.

Custom smelters on December 19 cut their prices 0.50c a pound to the 35.00c level. Some smelters make a distinction as to the copper that they sell, whether it is for the account of a producer, or copper that is refined from scrap which they acquired, or resale copper that they have been holding for the account of someone. But actually, which kind of copper they sell at the 35.00c figure is inconsequential, they would just like to sell more.

The cautious attitude displayed by consumers reflects not only an increasing primary supply but also the weaker trend for the metal on the London Metal Exchange. Domestic smelters generally continued to raise and lower their scrap copper buying prices in line with the daily trend on the LME. On January 11 smelters were buying scrap copper on the basis of 28.00c a pound for No. 2 heavy copper and wire, or 0.75c a pound less than the last quoted price in this space.

It is estimated world copper producing capacity in 1957 will be 3,505,000 tons—1,190,000 tons from domestic mines and 2,315,000 tons from foreign mines, according to the Copper and Brass Research Association. For domestic production that represents an increase of 60,000 tons and a substantial boost of 192,000 tons for foreign mines. It is estimated that by 1962 domestic mines will be in a position to produce at an annual rate of 1,278,000 tons and foreign mines at 2,666,000 tons annually. Another important source of refined copper, the recovery of the metal from scrap and which accounts for 10 to 20 per cent of the total supply, is not included in the CABRA estimates.

Recent efforts to trim copper output have been confined mainly to elimination of holiday and premium pay at two major U. S. mines, resulting in only minor reductions in output when compared with total world supply. Meanwhile, Anaconda Company announced it will increase its production of copper in the U. S. 44½ per cent from 1956 to 1961 to meet ever-increasing demand for the metal. Anaconda, the third largest U. S. copper producer, turned out 124,016 tons in 1955.

Refinery Base Changed

The differential between the f.o.b. refinery quotation and the delivered price of copper was increased by the large producers on January 1 in order to compensate for the increased freight rates. The new differential is 0.40c. It had been 0.30c since October, 1947. On export copper the differential on f.a.s. shipment has been increased from 0.075c to 0.125c.

Lead Demand Fair

The domestic demand for lead was fair, with the price unchanged at 16.00c a pound New York. The lead price has established something of a record. It has remained unchanged for one full year, the 16.00c level having been established on January 13, 1956.

A settlement was reached in the eight-day old Canadian Pacific Railway strike. The strike had been threatening to idle Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company's plant at Trail, B. C. No lead had been shipped from the lead smelter nor had the plant been getting any concentrates.

The lead market enjoyed stability

throughout 1956. On January 4 a year ago the price was advanced 0.50c a pound, and on the 13th of the same month it was lowered 0.50c a pound to 16.00c New York. The 1956 average price of 16.01c a pound was the highest for any year since 1952.

It is hardly improbable that the market would have remained as stable as it was throughout last year without the Government's support in the form of monthly purchases of domestically-produced lead for the long-term stockpile and the acquisition of substantial tonnages of lead of foreign origin (produced abroad and smelted and refined either abroad or in the U. S.). These purchases more than compensated for the drop in domestic consumption that resulted from the cutback by the automobile industry, and also served to siphon out of the market the foreign metal that threatened to undermine the price here.

With the Government continuing these stockpile acquisitions (domestic and foreign), well into 1957, the outlook for the metal is promising, especially since the automobile industry may boost production this year about 10 per cent.

Zinc Demand Fair

Although demand for zinc by consumers was only fair, the 13.50c a pound East St. Louis price for the Prime Western grade was maintained. Consumers were limiting their purchases, feeling they were running no great risk in buying only what they needed. The Canadian Pacific Railway strike and the strike (since January 1) at the American Smelting & Refining Company's zinc plant at Corpus Christi, Texas, did not seem to have had much effect on the market. The outlook for settlement of the A. S. & R. plant strike was good.

The steadiness of the zinc price in 1956 reflected, as it did in the case of lead, Government buying of domestic metal each month for the stockpile plus U. S. acquisition of foreign zinc via its surplus farm products barter program. The stockpiling program offset other factors, including smaller domestic consumption, the month's strike in the steel industry and the cutback in automobile production, which developments under ordinary circumstances, usually would have been accompanied by a downward price trend. Consequently, the average price for the Prime Western grade in 1956 was 13.49c a pound East St. Louis, as compared with 12.305c in 1955. At the start of 1956 the price of Prime Western was 13.00c a pound East St. Louis; it moved to 13.50c on January 5 and that price held for the balance of the year. The uncertainty that the Government might not continue its stockpiling acquisitions of both domestic and foreign zinc has been largely dissipated and the only question unanswered is how long stockpiling activity will continue during 1957. As long as it does, it is reasonable to assume the 13.50c level will be maintained.

Tin Prices Firmer

Spot Straits tin at New York was quoted at 101.125c a pound on January 11. As tension in the Middle East eased, so did tin prices; from the high of 108.25c a pound on December 7 (the last price quoted in this space) to a low of 99.375c on January 2. Prices strengthened in early January, however, on the strike that shut down the Butterworth smelter of the Straits Trading Company at Penang. The London tin trade did not appear to be too concerned over the Penang situation, though, and it was anticipated some easing might develop.

Trade quarters welcomed the news from the United Nations that the Suez Canal should be cleared for 10,000-ton vessels by early March. The 101-mile

(Continued on Page 19)

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Daily Metal Quotations in December, 1956

The following quotations are taken from the Daily Metal Reporter
(In Cents Per Pound)

DECEMBER	Copper				Tin — Straits New York		Lead		Zinc					Aluminum	Antimony	Silver
	Producers' Price Del. Conn.	Custom Smelters' or Outside Price	Electro f. o. b. Refinery	Lake Del.	Spot	Prompt	New York	Outside St. Louis	Prime West. f. o. b. E. St. Louis	Prime West. Del. N. Y.	Brass Spec. f. o. b. E. St. Louis	High Grade Delivered	Spec. High Grade Delivered	30-Lb. Ingot 99% Plus (f. o. b.)	Domestic Spot 99.5% f.o.b. Laredo	(Cents Per Ounce) New York
1	36.00	35.75	35.45	36.00			16.00	15.80	13.50	14.00	13.75	14.85	15.25	27.10	33.00	
3	36.00	35.75	35.45	36.00	110.75	110.00	16.00	15.80	13.50	14.00	13.75	14.85	15.25	27.10	33.00	91.375
4	36.00	35.75	35.45	36.00	109.00	108.125	16.00	15.80	13.50	14.00	13.75	14.85	15.25	27.10	33.00	91.375
5	36.00	35.75	35.45	36.00	109.00	108.25	16.00	15.80	13.50	14.00	13.75	14.85	15.25	27.10	33.00	91.375
6	36.00	35.75	35.45	36.00	108.75	108.125	16.00	15.80	13.50	14.00	13.75	14.85	15.25	27.10	33.00	91.375
7	36.00	35.75	35.45	36.00	108.25	108.00	16.00	15.80	13.50	14.00	13.75	14.85	15.25	27.10	33.00	91.375
8	36.00	35.75	35.45	36.00			16.00	15.80	13.50	14.00	13.75	14.85	15.25	27.10	33.00	
10	36.00	35.75	35.45	36.00	106.00	106.00	16.00	15.80	13.50	14.00	13.75	14.85	15.25	27.10	33.00	91.375
11	36.00	35.75	35.45	36.00	103.75	103.75	16.00	15.80	13.50	14.00	13.75	14.85	15.25	27.10	33.00	91.375
12	36.00	35.75	35.45	36.00	104.00	104.00	16.00	15.80	13.50	14.00	13.75	14.85	15.25	27.10	33.00	91.375
13	36.00	35.75	35.45	36.00	104.50	104.25	16.00	15.80	13.50	14.00	13.75	14.85	15.25	27.10	33.00	91.375
14	36.00	35.75	35.45	36.00	104.25	104.00	16.00	15.80	13.50	14.00	13.75	14.85	15.25	27.10	33.00	91.375
15	36.00	35.75	35.45	36.00			16.00	15.80	13.50	14.00	13.75	14.85	15.25	27.10	33.00	
17	36.00	35.75	35.45	36.00	103.00	102.75	16.00	15.80	13.50	14.00	13.75	14.85	15.25	27.10	33.00	91.375
18	36.00	35.75	35.45	36.00	102.875	102.625	16.00	15.80	13.50	14.00	13.75	14.85	15.25	27.10	33.00	91.375
19	36.00	35.00	35.20	36.00	102.50	102.375	16.00	15.80	13.50	14.00	13.75	14.85	15.25	27.10	33.00	91.375
20	36.00	35.00	35.20	36.00	102.25	102.00	16.00	15.80	13.50	14.00	13.75	14.85	15.25	27.10	33.00	91.375
21	36.00	35.00	35.20	36.00	102.00	101.875	16.00	15.80	13.50	14.00	13.75	14.85	15.25	27.10	33.00	91.375
22	36.00	35.00	35.20	36.00			16.00	15.80	13.50	14.00	13.75	14.85	15.25	27.10	33.00	
24	36.00	35.00	35.20	36.00	101.50	101.375	16.00	15.80	13.50	14.00	13.75	14.85	15.25	27.10	33.00	91.375
26	36.00	35.00	35.20	36.00	101.25	101.25	16.00	15.80	13.50	14.00	13.75	14.85	15.25	27.10	33.00	91.375
27	36.00	35.00	35.20	36.00	101.00	100.875	16.00	15.80	13.50	14.00	13.75	14.85	15.25	27.10	33.00	91.375
28	36.00	35.00	35.20	36.00	100.75	100.50	16.00	15.80	13.50	14.00	13.75	14.85	15.25	27.10	33.00	91.375
29	36.00	35.00	35.20	36.00			16.00	15.80	13.50	14.00	13.75	14.85	15.25	27.10	33.00	
31	36.00	35.00	35.20	36.00	100.00	99.875	16.00	15.80	13.50	14.00	13.75	14.85	15.25	27.10	33.00	91.375
AV.	**36.00**	**35.45**	**35.35**	**36.00**	**104.268**	**104.00**	**16.00**	**15.80**	**13.50**	**14.00**	**13.75**	**14.85**	**15.25**	**27.10**	**33.00**	**91.375**
HI.	**36.00**	**36.00**	**35.70**	**36.00**	**110.75**	**110.00**	**16.00**	**15.80**	**13.50**	**14.00**	**13.75**	**14.85**	**15.25**	**27.10**	**33.00**	**91.375**
LO.	**36.00**	**35.00**	**34.70**	**36.00**	**100.00**	**99.875**	**16.00**	**15.80**	**13.50**	**14.00**	**13.75**	**14.85**	**15.25**	**27.10**	**33.00**	**91.375**

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Washington Report

(Continued from Page 5)

of its tin smelter at Texas City, Texas. The Federal Facilities Corp. on January 3 announced it had signed an agreement with Wah Chang Corp., New York, for the sale of the Longhorn smelter and other assets of the Government's tin program at Texas City for $1,350,000. Wah Chang Corp. also agreed to make additional contingent payments not exceeding a total of $2,000,000 dependent upon its production at Texas City, of tin metal, tin alloys, and tungsten. The corporation, therefore, will have to pay at least $1,350,000 and maybe as much as $3,350,000 for the smelter.

Wah Chang advised FFC that it expects to make substantial capital expenditures to adapt part of the plant to tungsten operations and the manufacture of tin alloys, and that a substantial portion of the facilities will be maintained for the smelting of tin, subject to economic considerations.

Mineral Aid Contracts

Sixteen new contracts for minerals exploration were executed by the Defense Minerals Exploration Administration during November, 1956. Total estimated cost of the work to be performed under the contracts is $530,066 with the Government's participation not to exceed $377,170. In addition to the new contracts, 13 others have been approved by DMEA but not yet executed by the applicants.

Gov't Mineral Buying

Relief for tungsten, asbestos and fluorspar miners has been proposed in a bill introduced in the new Congress by Senator George W. Malone. About $30,000,000 has been requested to continue Government buying of those minerals included in the Purchase Act of 1956. The original $21,000,000 extending the Malone-Aspinall Act of 1953 and appropriated last August was exhausted for tungsten, asbestos and fluorspar early in December, 1956.

The recent bill has been presented in the form of an emergency deficiency appropriation act and seeks to continue carrying out Federal obligations.

Steel Industry Tax Aid

The metal and mining industry showed considerable interest in the Government's decision, announced December 26, turning down applications from the steel industry for tax help, in the form of fast amortization writeoffs, on $2,300,000,000 of proposed expansion.

British Metal Markets

(Continued from Page 13)

and, in fact, nearby metal is ruling at somewhat above U. S. import parity.

Zinc Market Tone Good

Although consumption prospects for zinc here have been adversely affected by the further recession in the motor car trade, the open market has had quite a good tone.

This is mainly ascribable to U. S. stockpiling considerations. In the first place the European market is still being kept pretty short of supplies by shipments of metal to the U. S. A. against farm surplus barter transactions some little time ago; and in the second place the indications that there is not likely to be any early end to American Government buying in one form or another.

It is very doubtful whether the market would otherwise have preserved such a good appearance, as apart from the not very brilliant level of consumer demand recently, there is certainly no scarcity of mine production of zinc, taking the world as a whole. Indeed, at the moment there seems to be a tendency for mine output to run slightly ahead of smelter capacity.

On the other hand, the general rise in freight rates which has followed the blocking of the Suez Canal is bound to have raised the economic level at which zinc concentrates can be shipped from producing points to the smelters.

U. S. Metal Market Review

(Continued from Page 16)

waterway should be open for ships of maximum draft by early May.

Aluminum Firm

Primary producers firmly maintained their prices, on the basis of 27.10c a pound, f.o.b., for the primary 99 per cent plus, 30-pound ingot. Secondary aluminum ingot prices and smelters' scrap aluminum buying prices continued to ease, reflecting the increased volume of primary metal coming into the market.

Silver Unchanged

New York silver was unchanged at 91.375c an ounce. The 91.375c level was established on Oct. 17, 1956, following an increase of 0.375c an ounce.

The 41st annual review of the silver market in 1956, compiled by Handy & Harman, appears in this issue on Page 9.

Spot quicksilver was steady at $255 to $257 per flask of 76 pounds, which level was established on November 14, 1956. The price was maintained although domestic consuming demand showed only slight improvement.

An easier tone developed in the platinum market, reflecting increased offerings from abroad and slow demand from domestic consumers. The metal, on January 11, was available at $100 to $105 per ounce, as against $103 to $106 previously. The major refiner maintained its price of $103 to $105 an ounce but in the outside market large lots were available at $100 and $101 an ounce.

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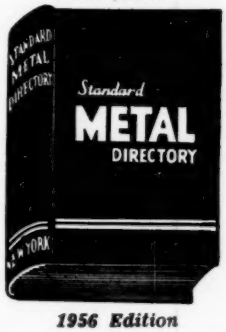

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(In tons of 2,000 pounds)

	Crude Production		Refined	Deliveries to	Refined Stock	Stock Increases or Decreases		
	Primary	Secondary	Production	Customers	End of Period	Blister	Refined	Total
1955								
Nov.	229,736	9,304	239,963	248,827	218,519	— 1,283	— 8,819	—10,025
Dec.	214,114	11,713	250,349	247,222	221,331	—24,522	+ 1,643	—21,710
1955 Total	2,613,662	133,065	2,728,309	2,744,391	221,331	+18,418	— 8,552	+11,112
1956								
Jan.	233,897	11,250	237,300	242,425	217,315	+ 7,847	— 4,016	+ 3,831
Feb.	228,409	11,355	243,458	236,841	226,686	— 193	+ 9,371	+ 9,178
Mar.	243,676	14,293	258,462	261,814	225,827	— 493	— 359	— 1,352
Apr.	232,986	14,716	254,462	242,244	238,125	— 6,760	+12,298	+ 5,538
May	237,177	18,608	269,846	256,245	252,130	—14,061	+12,161	— 1,900
June	238,814	11,360	251,382	236,714	266,221	+ 1,309	+14,091	+15,130
July	233,182	11,174	240,633	198,800	303,225	+ 3,723	+37,004	+40,727
Aug.	241,295	10,605	242,614	224,546	315,572	+ 8,486	+12,347	+20,833
Sept.	221,401	8,126	217,522	219,479	309,351	+12,005	— 6,221	+ 5,784
Oct.	255,442	13,924	263,752	234,080	333,952	+ 5,614	+24,601	+30,215
Nov.	249,360	10,204	254,377	239,181	345,181	+ 5,187	+11,229	+16,416
Dec.	235,096	12,952	249,859	237,503	353,606	— 1,811	+ 8,425	+ 6,614
Total	2,861,423	152,364	2,986,746	2,830,907	353,606	+27,041	+132,275	+159,316
In U. S. A.								
1955								
Nov.	94,287	7,888	133,711	142,830	48,736	.....	— 1,002	.....
Dec.	93,186	10,912	145,423	139,512	61,554	.....	+12,818	.....
1955 Total	1,036,702	124,760	1,467,448	1,446,354	61,554	.....	+14,446	.....
1956								
Jan.	96,732	10,353	123,917	130,431	50,016	.....	—11,538	.....
Feb.	89,326	11,697	127,917	139,383	47,053	.....	— 2,963	.....
Mar.	99,681	12,596	144,027	141,590	51,595	.....	+ 4,542	.....
Apr.	95,499	13,780	140,032	139,927	54,887	.....	+ 3,292	.....
May	101,422	17,475	145,740	142,961	56,208	.....	— 523	.....
June	98,496	12,471	136,713	131,299	60,671	.....	+ 4,463	.....
July	84,787	10,387	125,401	97,698	87,944	.....	+27,273	.....
Aug.	91,282	9,545	122,108	109,618	96,450	.....	+ 8,506	.....
Sept.	88,659	7,367	112,484	104,486	93,202	.....	— 3,248	.....
Oct.	95,109	12,621	136,379	113,353	106,120	.....	+12,918	.....
Nov.	90,573	8,940	132,970	114,524	116,516	.....	+10,396	.....
Dec.	90,909	12,180	129,839	99,594	120,645	.....	+ 4,129	.....
Total	1,131,812	139,412	1,580,287	1,465,899	120,645	.....	+59,091	.....
Outside U. S. A.*								
1955								
Nov.	135,089	1,419	107,097	105,997	169,783	.....	— 7,740	.....
Dec.	120,928	801	104,926	107,710	159,777	.....	—10,006	.....
1955 Total	1,576,960	8,305	1,260,861	1,298,037	159,777	.....	—21,752	.....
1956								
Jan.	137,165	897	113,502	111,994	167,299	.....	+ 7,522	.....
Feb.	138,918	1,808	115,541	97,458	179,633	.....	+12,334	.....
Mar.	143,995	1,697	114,435	120,224	174,232	.....	— 5,401	.....
Apr.	137,487	936	114,430	102,317	183,238	.....	+ 9,006	.....
May	135,755	1,133	124,106	113,284	195,922	.....	+12,684	.....
June	140,318	1,136	114,669	105,415	205,550	.....	+ 9,628	.....
July	148,395	787	115,232	101,102	215,281	.....	+ 9,731	.....
Aug.	150,013	460	120,706	114,928	219,122	.....	+ 3,841	.....
Sept.	132,742	759	105,038	114,993	216,149	.....	— 2,973	.....
Oct.	160,333	1,303	127,373	120,727	227,832	.....	+11,683	.....
Nov.	158,787	1,264	121,407	124,657	228,665	.....	+ 833	.....
Dec.	144,187	772	120,020	137,909	232,961	.....	+ 4,296	.....
Total	1,729,611	12,952	1,406,459	1,365,008	232,961	.....	+73,184	.....

* Excluding Russia, Yugoslavia, Norway, Sweden, Japan and Australia.

Electrolytic Copper

Producers' Price, Del. Valley

Monthly Average Prices

(Cents Per Pound)

	1953	1954	1955	1956
Jan.	24.50	29.88	30.24	43.00
Feb.	25.46	29.88	33.00	44.03
Mar.	31.49	29.93	33.222	46.00
Apr.	30.59	29.98	36.00	46.00
May	29.72	30.00	36.00	46.00
June	29.94	30.00	36.00	46.00
July	29.92	30.00	36.00	41.56
Aug.	29.69	30.00	37.81	40.00
Sept.	29.75	30.00	43.00	40.00
Oct.	29.80	30.00	43.00	39.308
Nov.	29.88	30.00	43 00	36.00
Dec.	29.88	30.00	43.00	36.00
Aver.	29.15	29.27	37.522	41.992

Electrolytic Copper

Custom Smelters' Price, Del. Valley

Monthly Average Prices

(Cents Per Pound)

	1953	1954	1955	1956
Jan.	24.50	29.75	30.48	50.22
Feb.	25.804	29.75	33.00	52.07
Mar.	33.269	29.866	33.667	53.11
Apr.	31.18	29.965	36.00	48.88
May	29.785	30.00	36.00	44.221
June	29.875	30.00	36.00	40.00
July	29.846	30.00	36.00	38.14
Aug.	29.375	30.00	40.14	39.32
Sept.	29.50	30.00	50.00	39.00
Oct.	29.606	30.00	45.99	37.192
Nov.	29.75	30.00	45.84	35.96
Dec.	29.75	30.00	49.42	35.45
Aver.	29.35	29.944	39.38	42.797

Lake Copper

Producers' Price, Delivered

Monthly Average Prices

(Cents Per Pound)

	1953	1954	1955	1956
Jan.	24.625	30.00	30.12	43.00
Feb.	24.625	30.00	33.00	43.783
Mar.	32.00	30.00	33.56	46.00
Apr.	32.23	30.00	36.00	46.00
May	Nom.	30.00	36.00	46.00
June	30.125	30.00	36.00	46.00
July	30.125	30.00	36.00	41.68
Aug.	30.125	30.00	37.46	40.00
Sept.	30.125	30.00	43.00	40.00
Oct.	30.125	30.00	43.00	39.231
Nov.	30.125	30.00	43.00	36.00
Dec.	30.038	30.00	43.00	36.00
Aver.	29.47	30.00	37.51	41.975

Fabricators' Copper Statistics

(In tons of 2,000 pounds)

	Fabricators' Stocks of Refined Cop.	Unfilled Purchases of Refined by Fab. from Producers	Fabricators' Working Stocks	Unfilled Sales by Fabricators to Customers	Actual Copper Consmd. by Fabricators	Excess Fabricators' Stocks Over Orders Bkd.
1950						
Total	290,241	92,372	288,392	313,052	1,438,327	—218,831
1951						
Total	280,402	32,147	295,385	303,050	1,392,111	—285,886
1952						
Total	333,455	32,652	292,157	275,312	1,389,451	—201,362
1953						
Total	380,881	25,022	309,664	170,917	1,375,869	— 74,678
1954						
Sept.	341,726	50,650	300,603	148,515	106,628	— 56,742
Oct.	330,787	50,240	299,068	135,140	116,232	— 53,181
Nov.	335,315	55,517	301,097	137,076	114,392	— 47,341
Dec.	360,526	58,125	304,619	136,581	99,479	— 22,549
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,232,090	.....
1955						
Jan.	334,105	66,122	302,658	159,016	136,539	— 61,447
Feb.	323,425	75,840	301,597	180,898	118,786	— 83,230
Mar.	311,235	85,859	301,937	187,827	143,544	— 92,670
Apr.	316,575	88,992	304.117	205,308	115,073	—103,858
May	327,343	111,715	309,219	323,279	113,485	—102,440
June	327,696	126,703	309,972	234,578	132,377	— 90,151
July	312,587	165,505	301,048	286,095	75,846	—109,051
Aug.	304,097	150,854	303,089	283,653	97,688	—131,791
Sept.	334,996	133,391	314,111	270,102	113,628	—115,826
Oct.	353,469	135,075	313,048	275,255	115,453	— 99,759
Nov.	373,314	139,855	313,779	283,953	122,332	— 84,563
Dec.	389,974	139,094	314,145	293,264	127,006	— 78,341
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,412,287	.....
1956						
Jan.	376,753	143,815	312,128	305,942	138,711	— 97,502
Feb.	388,823	135,637	319,279	282,314	130,923	— 77,133
Mar.	392,143	140,348	319,056	291,465	135,746	— 78,030
Apr.	413,979	135,071	319,247	266,239	118,839	— 36,436
May	435,083	131,023	318,592	249,352	122,253	— 1,838
June	451,126	114,223	324,970	227,097	113,835	+ 13,282
July	465,015	109,040	334,584	220,810	81,275	+ 18,661
Aug.	457,679	115,295	338,818	221,975	117,937	+ 12,181
Sept.	445,679	114,981	338,488	204,154	115,867	+ 18,018
Oct.	440,706	112,893	336,856	198,517	119,440	+ 18,226
Nov.	435,419	110,792	335,829	179,437	119,238	+ 30,945

Scrap Copper Receipts by Custom Smelters and Refineries in United States*

(In Short Tons)

	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
Jan.	7,080	10,172	17,084	15,763	6,640	4,528	6,486	9,359	11,047	14,322
Feb.	5,394	11,890	20,238	12,500	5,158	3,633	10,327	8,490	15,198	14,497
Mar.	9,187	11,954	20,678	13,538	7,912	5,243	19,991	9,738	12,198	15,921
Apr.	13,065	15,125	15,968	12,304	8,553	6,214	16,584	9,004	13,162	17,233
May	14,264	16,357	14,237	8,749	8,458	8,033	10,857	8,687	15,133	20,805
June	9,883	11,178	8,809	20,523	8,628	4,425	10,945	13,309	14,765	14,758
July	8,578	8,370	7,782	10,040	6,642	5,188	9,063	10,260	9,988	12,632
Aug.	8,572	17,081	8,246	10,452	6,113	5,003	7,187	10,100	12,197	12,510
Sept. ...	10,611	16,001	10,980	4,903	3,561	4,667	9,042	10,641	15,037	9,518
Oct.	8,532	10,854	6,401	9,459	3,336	4,602	10,065	11,662	12,897	15,570
Nov.	8,070	7,625	15,347	9,237	8,179	4,724	7,816	10,879	9,865	11,369
Dec.	9,154	11,826	10,533	7,178	4,538	6,208	11,476	14,876	13,180	14,613
Total	112,386	147,933	156,303	142,067	71,812	62,370	129,798	127,449	154,714	173,748

*As compiled by Copper Institute.

Brass and Bronze Ingot Monthly Shipments

(Net Tons)

The following figures showing the combined shipments of ingot brass and bronze are compiled by the Ingot Brass and Bronze Industry and represent in excess of 95 per cent of the deliveries of the entire industry.

	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
Jan.	29,196	27,841	26,998	19,456	18,874	28,416	28,315	24,423	20,661	25,201	27,736
Feb.	24,580	24,686	22,487	15,026	18,487	27,168	24,211	25,429	19,920	25,849	24,949
Mar.	27,176	17,477	24,282	14,550	22,494	31,997	23,890	28,256	23,653	29,713	28,310
Apr.	30,228	24,577	25,177	10,895	22,118	30,472	22,547	25,044	24,746	27,641	25,808
May	27,838	19,525	23,716	11,114	23,643	33,267	21,749	21,660	22,269	25,708	23,437
June	31,349	16,929	24,401	9,696	25,093	33,817	21,274	20,818	22,348	23,141	18,842
July	26,677	16,728	20,456	10,220	21,609	32,016	18,947	19,321	17,074	18,513	17,364
Aug.	27,896	18,589	24,093	14,194	26,639	26,285	21,807	20,156	21,484	27,018	23,812
Sept.	27,390	19,025	23,641	16,208	28,811	22,285	22,770	21,463	22,464	26,349	20,929
Oct.	31,461	22,806	21,559	18,026	32,240	23,124	25,811	22,280	24,080	25,228	23,045
Nov.	29,232	21,666	21,731	18,488	31,748	23,544	23,441	21,860	23,061	25,102	21,818
Dec.	27,206	23,862	20,954	17,960	28,575	20,987	22,983	20,541	21,274	21,448	.....
Total	339,724	263,711	279,500	175,643	303,563	332,378	277,736	271,251	263,233	298,406	.....
Aver.	28,310	21,976	23,292	14,637	25,297	27,615	23,145	22,604	21,936	24,867	.....

Mine Production of Copper in United States

(U. S. Bureau of Mines)

(In short tons)

	Eastern	Missouri	Western	Total
1953				
Ttl.	38,900	2,374	885,174	926,448
1954				
Ttl.	40,302	1,925	793,241	835,472
1955				
Apr.	5,644	190	83,320	89,154
May	4,606	199	86,019	90,824
June	5,192	189	84,011	89,392
July	4,678	169	28,496	33,343
Aug.	5,028	125	62,082	67,235
Sept.	6,928	130	83,213	90,271
Oct.	6,552	195	85,445	92,192
Nov.	6,188	184	84,681	91,053
Dec.	6,758	179	81,638	88,575
Ttl.	68,622	2,140	921,838	992,600
1956				
Jan.	6,674	163	87,682	94,519
Feb.	6,688	164	82,560	89,412
Mar.	7,347	198	90,398	97,943
Apr.	6,821	195	88,594	95,610
May	6,960	191	92,513	99,664
June	6,720	173	88,041	94,934
July	6,132	185	74,298	80,615
Aug.	6,638	219	85,221	92,078
Sept.	6,195	163	79,893	86,251
Oct.	6,405	183	85,950	92,538

Average Custom Smelters' Scrap Buying Prices

(Cents per pound for carload lots del. consumers' works)

	No. 1 Copper Scrap	No. 2 Copper Scrap	Light Copper Scrap	Refinery Brass*
1955				
Sept.	.43.88	42.38	40.00	38.21
Oct.	..39.48	37.98	36.69	35.83
Nov	..40.08	38.58	36.33	36.34
Dec.	..42.75	41.25	38.79	38.71
Av.	..37.035	35.535	33.59	32.70
1956				
Jan.	..42.39	40.89	38.42	38.26
Feb.	..43.35	41.85	39.35	38.65
Mar.	..45.77	44.27	41.77	41.02
Apr.	..41.65	40.15	37.65	38.15
May	..36.06	34.56	32.06	32.50
June	..33.32	31.82	29.32	29.03
July	..32.69	31.19	28.69	28.98
Aug.	.34.269	32.769	30.269	30.75
Sept.	.33.56	32.06	29.81	29.92
Oct.	..30.964	29.464	27.214	27.44
Nov.	..30.51	29.01	26.76	27.50
Dec.	..30.423	28.923	26.673	27.42
Av.	...36.25	34.75	32.33	32.47

*Of dry content for material having a dry copper content in excess of 60%.

Brass Ingot Makers' Scrap Copper Buying Prices

(Average Prices)

(Cents per pound del. refinery for 60,000 lbs. of each grade)

	No. 1 Copper Scrap	No. 2 Copper Scrap	No. 1 Composition	Heavy Yellow Brass
1955				
Sept.	.43.88	42.38	35.01	24.96
Oct.	..39.468	37.968	32.22	22.80
Nov.	..40.08	38.58	33.15	22.53
Dec.	..43.58	41.22	34.84	24.22
Av.	..36.63	35.02	29.905	22.35
1956				
Jan.	..42.39	40.89	35.22	24.51
Feb.	..43.35	41.85	34.72	24.79
Mar.	..45.77	44.27	36.46	27.76
Apr.	..41.65	40.15	34.40	24.49
May	..36.06	34.56	29.58	19.89
June	.33.32	31.82	26.37	18.40
July	..32.69	31.19	26.89	18.43
Aug.	.34.269	32.769	29.833	20.463
Sept.	.33.26	32.25	30.07	20.92
Oct.	..30.687	29.187	28.058	19.538
Nov.	..30.39	28.89	26.69	18.91
Dec.	..30.195	28.695	27.50	18.96
Av.	...36.17	34.67	30.483	21.34

United States Lead Statistics of Primary Refineries

(American Bureau of Metal Statistics)
(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

	Stock At Beginning	Production Primary & Secondary	Total Supply	Stock At End	Domestic Shipments
1952	25,339	532,778	558,117	43,560	492,094
1953	43,560	533,883	577,443	81,152	488,437
1954	81,152	551,618	632,770	92,719	475,551
1955					
January	92,719	44,780	137,499	84,882	40,451
February	84,882	40,173	125,055	64,938	46,645
March	64,938	50,308	115,246	59,881	42,381
April	59,881	50,274	110,155	54,956	44,878
May	54,956	45,435	100,391	50,947	46,130
June	50,947	48,150	99,097	44,665	44,985
July	44,665	23,850	68,515	39,856	26,547
August	39,856	36,912	76,768	34,111	41,469
September	34,111	50,453	84,564	30,753	46,250
October	30,753	53,747	84,500	29,913	52,062
November	29,913	52,623	82,536	28,855	51,370
December	28,855	50,448	79,303	31,089	48,171
Total	.....	547,153	639,872	.....	531,339
1956					
January	31,089	51,306	82,395	32,469	49,746
February	32,469	49,475	81,944	41,450	39,411
March	41,450	54,174	95,624	52,089	39,344
April	53,089	52,976	105,065	53,958	44,986
May	53,958	47,961	101,919	50,460	40,703
June	50,460	47,367	97,827	45,951	41,458
July	45,951	48,479	94,430	49,134	36,483
August	49,134	48,404	97,538	39,304	48,404
September	39,304	53,530	92,834	40,542	47,519
October	40,542	54,815	95,357	42,314	45,254
November	42,314	50,744	93,058	37,192	47,349

In instances where the figures are not in balance it is due to shipments to other than domestic consumers.

Industrial Classification of Domestic Lead Shipments

(American Bureau of Metal Statistics) (In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

	Cable	Amm.	Foil	Batt'y	Brass Making	Sundries	Jobbers	Unclassified
1950	66,646	28,854	3,804	93,297	6,374	60,118	10,450	230,594
1951	70,149	32,099	2,068	75,337	5,583	48,248	3,550	259,155
1952	74,616	30,809	1,374	77,238	5,160	50,943	5,671	246,283
1953								
Total	76,283	34,415	2,136	80,339	5,716	55,936	6,390	227,222
1954								
June	6,116	3,700	122	5,711	406	6,525	1,114	23,293
July	4,000	1,500	...	6,690	415	4,121	861	19,608
Aug.	8,799	3,358	146	6,111	838	5,377	1,152	17,621
Sept.	4,602	1,653	564	4,110	20	4,667	851	14,424
Oct.	6,142	1,970	657	4,172	383	4,581	829	17,573
Nov.	5,816	3,795	333	3,898	520	3,202	721	16,628
Dec.	7,707	1,880	100	5,790	141	3,530	906	16,963
Total	75,412	30,246	2,811	66,088	5,192	57,369	9,170	229,264
1955								
Jan.	7,044	1,570	36	5,158	213	4,451	857	21,122
Feb.	5,869	3,200	348	6,758	289	4,796	1,013	24,373
Mar.	6,538	2,340	614	6,897	240	3,807	1,167	20,778
Apr.	5,909	2,625	201	6,533	463	5,178	1,234	22,735
May	6,145	2,950	251	8,127	321	4,435	1,145	22,756
June	6,623	950	50	6,833	290	5,175	1,293	23,816
July	2,313	150	307	4,365	100	3,763	946	14,603
Aug.	5,772	2,800	210	4,794	290	3,741	1,230	22,632
Sept.	6,552	2,295	415	7,794	354	4,711	1,149	22,980
Oct.	6,772	3,026	85	9,819	564	4,899	1,287	25,610
Nov.	6,606	2,433	70	13,875	387	3,795	874	23,330
Dec.	6,275	3,260	35	7,508	449	4,289	839	25,516
Total	72,418	27,599	2,622	88,461	3,960	52,994	13,034	270,251
1956								
Jan.	7,777	3,075	200	6,555	290	8,538	917	22,394
Feb.	5,974	2,435	384	5,983	275	3,592	871	19,897
Mar.	6,786	1,300	101	4,903	321	3,915	1,331	20,687
Apr.	6,744	2,950	310	4,839	260	3,522	1,376	24,985
May	6,490	2,825	...	5,027	131	3,513	964	21,753
June	8,502	2,150	...	4,167	186	3,645	1,021	21,787
July	3,497	904	...	5,007	80	2,859	1,453	22,683
Aug.	7,712	1,497	85	6,334	713	4,443	1,262	26,358
Sept.	6,354	1,850	135	6,303	230	5,038	1,339	26,270
Oct.	7,988	1,715	135	7,108	286	4,955	1,493	21,574
Nov.	6,096	2,351	....	8,556	226	5,573	792	23,755

Lead Prices at New York

(Common Grade)
Monthly Average Prices
(Cents per pound)

	1953	1954	1955	1956
Jan.	14.192	13.26	15.00	16.16
Feb.	13.50	12.82	15.00	16.00
Mar.	13.404	12.94	15.00	16.00
Apr.	12.64	13.91	15.00	16.00
May	12.75	14.00	15.00	16.00
June	13.413	14.11	15.00	16.00
July	13.683	14.00	15.00	16.00
Aug.	14.00	14.06	15.00	16.00
Sept.	13.74	14.60	15.12	16.00
Oct.	13.50	14.975	15.50	16.00
Nov.	13.50	15.00	15.50	16.00
Dec.	13.50	15.00	15.56	16.00
Av.	13.485	14.06	15.14	16.013

Lead Sheet Prices

(To Jobbers, Full Sheets)
Monthly Average Prices
(Cents per pound)

	1953	1954	1955	1956
Jan.	19.192	18.26	20.00	21.66
Feb.	18.50	17.82	20.00	21.50
Mar.	18.404	17.94	20.00	21.50
Apr.	17.64	18.91	20.00	21.50
May	17.75	19.00	20.00	21.50
June	19.413	19.11	20.00	21.50
July	18.683	19.00	20.00	21.50
Aug.	19.00	19.06	20.00	21.50
Sept.	18.74	19.60	20.12	21.50
Oct.	18.50	19.975	20.50	21.50
Nov.	18.50	20.00	20.50	21.50
Dec.	18.50	20.00	20.56	21.50

Battery Shipments

The following table shows replacement battery shipments in the United States as compiled by the Business Information Division of Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., for the Association of American Battery Manufacturers.

(In thousands of units)

	1953	1954	1955	1956
Jan.	1,571	1,788	1,478	2,005
Feb.	1,162	1,422	1,647	1,805
Mar.	1,202	1,194	1,321	1,313
Apr.	1,245	1,150	1,281	1,331
May	1,455	1,891	1,572	1,714
June	2,004	1,834	1,794	1,760
July	2,528	2,288	2,024	2,121
Aug.	2,707	2,481	2,777	2,532
Sept.	2,852	2,728	3,073	2,710
Oct.	2,825	2,667	3,036	3,015
Nov.	2,173	2,410	2,622	2,594
Dec.	1,890	1,796	2,556	....
Total	23,614	23,149	25,147	.....

Lead Stocks at Primary U. S. Smelters and Refiners

(American Bureau of Metal Statistics)

(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

	In ore and matte and in process at smelters	— In base bullion (lead content) — At smelters & refineries	In transit to refineries	In process at refineries	Refined pig lead	Anti-monial lead	Total Stocks
1954							
Aug. 1	63,093	17,196	2,592	30,301	80,820	12,210	206,212
Sept. 1	62,851	18,688	2,903	29,792	72,150	12,279	198,663
Oct. 1	63,731	18,771	4,155	29,024	79,190	14,168	209,039
Nov. 1	59,660	17,095	3,265	28,373	80,650	14,846	203,889
Dec. 1	57,452	16,888	2,570	27,816	79,814	14,573	199,113
1955							
Jan. 1	62,074	18,170	1,723	27,164	77,930	14,789	201,850
Feb. 1	59,303	15,485	3,133	29,393	69,980	14,902	192,196
Mar. 1	64,492	17,741	3,781	28,467	52,734	12,204	179,419
Apr. 1	57,577	20,063	2,309	28,564	47,496	12,385	168,394
May 1	59,686	17,468	3,496	25,373	43,207	11,749	160,979
June 1	59,632	17,705	1,941	27,979	39,892	11,055	158,204
July 1	58,182	14,707	2,941	30,579	34,432	10,233	151,074
Aug. 1	65,476	10,065	1,303	26,792	30,077	9,779	143,492
Sept. 1	75,057	17,183	3,744	29,660	26,859	7,252	159,755
Oct. 1	70,628	19,083	4,217	28,424	23,292	7,461	153,105
Nov. 1	71,257	20,682	4,276	28,596	21,828	8,085	154,724
Dec. 1	64,109	20,232	4,377	27,486	19,592	9,263	145,059
1956							
Jan. 1	71,812	16,532	3,764	27,625	21,196	9,893	150,822
Feb. 1	70,690	19,082	1,764	25,632	24,080	8,389	149,637
Mar. 1	71,023	16,406	2,583	27,519	32,355	9,095	158,981
Apr. 1	72,358	15,655	2,152	28,065	41,800	10,289	170,319
May 1	74,837	15,500	2,718	24,181	43,268	10,690	171,194
June 1	78,987	15,477	2,475	26,682	39,558	10,902	174,081
July 1	81,796	15,837	4,423	28,505	36,499	9,452	176,512
Aug. 1	76,985	16,856	3,516	29,603	38,210	10,924	176,094
Sept. 1	81,634	18,529	2,874	29,991	29,230	10,074	172,332
Oct. 1	77,787	15,991	4,413	28,083	29,361	11,181	166,816
Nov. 1	78,253	12,022	3,083	25,783	30,932	11,382	161,485

Receipts of Lead in Ore and Scrap

By U. S. Smelters (a)

(American Bureau of Metal Statistics) (In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

	Receipts of lead in ore: United States	Foreign	Total	Receipts of lead in scrap etc. (b)	Total receipts in ore, & scrap
1952 Total	405,990	98,276	504,266	41,845	546,111
1953 Total	351,183	155,788	506,971	42,994	549,965
1954					
November	29,107	8,622	37,729	5,628	43,357
December	29,646	16,020	45,666	4,457	50,123
Total	336,291	158,081	494,372	49,864	544,236
1955					
January	28,767	11,502	40,269	3,509	43,778
February	27,456	17,400	44,856	2,738	47,594
March	30,056	11,104	41,160	3,291	44,451
April	28,707	16,347	45,054	3,249	48,303
May	28,511	13,377	41,888	4,879	48,767
June	28,273	14,667	42,940	4,509	47,449
July	23,027	3,826	26,853	649	27,502
August	30,249	11,859	42,108	3,942	46,050
September	29,377	14,881	44,258	3,623	47,881
October	30,073	20,845	50,918	5,655	56,573
November	27,736	13,022	40,758	3,802	44,560
December	29,363	24,136	53,499	3,150	56,649
Total	341,595	172,966	514,561	42,996	557,557
1956					
January	27,184	15,704	42,888	6,346	49,234
February	28,569	16,528	45,097	4,577	49,674
March	31,568	17,904	49,472	3,989	53,461
April	31,786	15,224	47,010	4,252	51,262
May	32,715	18,476	51,191	4,711	55,902
June	31,546	16,251	47,797	4,541	52,338
July	29,964	13,476	43,440	3,207	46,647
August	31,112	20,726	51,838	5,885	57,723
September	28,731	16,276	45,007	3,351	48,358
October	33,614	12,350	45,964	5,439	51,403

(a) Receipts of lead in ore are computed on the basis of recoverable lead. Owing to the estimational factor in this, which is probably on the low side, and also to the possibility that some lead receipts may escape attention, these monthly totals probably underrun the actual production of pig lead. (b) inclusive only of scrap smelted in connection with ore, plus some scrap received by primary refiners.

N. Y. Lead Price Changes

(Effective Date)

1949		1953	
Nov.	16....12.50	Jan.	7....14.50
Nov.	21....12.00	Jan.	12....14.00
1950		Feb.	2....13.50
Mar.	9....11.00	Mar.	4....13.90
Mar.	14....10.50	Mar.	10....13.50
Apr.	20....10.75	Apr.	7....13.00
Apr.	26....11.00	Apr.	16....12.50
May	4....11.25	Apr.	21....12.00
May	10....11.50	Apr.	29....12.50
May	11....12.00	May	18....12.75
June	23....11.50	May	19....13.00
1951		May	26....13.15
June	28....11.00	June	11....13.50
July	12....11.50	July	20....13.75
July	13....12.00	July	23....14.00
Aug.	15....13.00	Sept.	16....13.50
Aug.	21....14.00	1954	
Sept.	1....15.00	Jan.	18....13.00
Sept.	8....16.00	Feb.	18....12.50
Oct.	2..**19.00	Mar.	9....12.75
Oct.	31....17.00	Mar.	10....13.00
1952		Mar.	26....13.25
Apr.	29....18.00	Mar.	29....13.50
May	2....17.00	Apr.	1....13.75
May	12....15.00	Apr.	12....14.00
June	23....15.50	June	2....14.25
June	24....16.00	June	15....14.00
Oct.	7....15.00	Aug.	25....14.25
Oct.	14....14.00	Sept.	7....14.50
Oct.	22....13.50	Sept.	15....14.75
Nov.	3....14.00	Oct.	4....14.875
Nov.	10....14.20	Oct.	5....15.00
Nov.	11....14.50	1955	
Nov.	20....14.25	Oct.	23....15.00-15.50
Nov.	24....14.00	Oct.	26....15.50
Dec.	22....14.25	Dec.	29....16.00
Dec.	29....14.50	1956	
Dec.	31....14.75	Jan.	4....16.50
		Jan.	13....16.00

*OPA Ceiling. ‡Returned to OPA Ceiling. **OPS Ceiling.

Antimonial Lead Stocks at Primary Refineries

(A. B. M. S.)

(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

End of:	1953	1954	1955	1956
Jan.	11,572	14,691	14,902	8,389
Feb.	10,736	14,798	12,204	9,095
Mar.	11,484	11,985	12,385	10,289
Apr.	11,248	11,977	11,740	10,690
May	10,764	11,882	11,055	10,902
June	14,335	9,798	10,233	9,452
July	14,247	12,210	9,779	10,924
Aug.	14,748	12,279	7,252	10,074
Sept.	15,877	14,168	7,461	11,181
Oct.	15,742	14,846	8,085	11,382
Nov.	16,498	14,573	9,263	11,832
Dec.	16,116	14,789	9,893	.....

Antimonial Lead Production by Primary Refineries

(A. B. M. S.)

(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

End of:	1953	1954	1955	1956
Jan.	2,937	3,768	4,529	5,045
Feb.	3,682	4,257	4,777	5,888
Mar.	5,353	4,475	6,202	5,526
Apr.	5,027	4,470	5,343	5,818
May	6,497	4,373	4,737	5,405
June	9,270	3,796	4,792	4,456
July	5,259	5,991	1,153	3,853
Aug.	4,668	6,455	2,946	5,342
Sept.	5,509	5,869	6,650	6,709
Oct.	5,100	5,532	8,016	5,378
Nov.	5,400	5,364	7,985	6,993
Dec.	3,060	5,255	6,907	....
Total	61,762	59,875	64,037	.....

U. S. Lead Consumption

(Bureau of Mines — In Short Tons)

	1956		
	Jan.-Oct.	Sept.	Oct.
Metal Products:			
Ammunition	38,054	3,190	4,450
Bearing metals	23,239	2,145	2,530
Brass and bronze	22,599	1,962	2,224
Cable covering	112,528	10,672	12,403
Calking lead	51,390	5,699	5,699
Casting metals	9,771	1,100	804
Collapsible tubes	8,713	604	841
Foil	3,754	568	400
Pipes, traps and bends	22,912	2,424	2,467
Sheet lead	25,223	2,149	2,537
Solder	59,690	5,579	6,045
Storage battery grids, posts, etc.	155,548	13,558	19,305
Storage battery oxides	146,403	13,547	16,803
Terne metal	1,202	137	185
Type metal	18,974	1,975	2,342
Total	700,000	65,309	79,035
Pigments:			
White lead	14,268	1,566	1,352
Red lead and litharge	65,812	6,217	6,730
Pigment colors	11,367	879	1,323
Other†	4,567	420	498
Total	96,014	9,082	9,903
Chemicals:			
Tetraethyl lead	163,178	16,792	17,180
Misc. chemicals	2,399	300	203
Total	165,577	17,092	17,383
Miscellaneous uses:			
Annealing	4,123	462	542
Galvanizing	1,245	114	185
Lead plating	602	38	29
Weights & ballast	5,165	462	572
Total	11,135	1,076	1,328
Other uses			
Unclassified	12,849	1,411	1,461
Total Reported	*985,575	*93,970	*109,110
Estimated unreported consumption	10,000	1,000	1,000
Grand total	*995,400	*95,000	*110,100
Daily average‡	3,264	3,167	3,552

† Includes lead content of leaded zinc oxide production.

* Includes lead content of scrap used directly in fabricated products.

‡ Based on number of days in month without adjustment for Sundays or holidays.

U. K. Lead Consumption

(British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics)

(In tons of 2,240 pounds)

	1954	1955	1956
Jan.	25,786	29,062	31,012
Feb.	25,837	28,926	30,125
Mar.	29,442	33,225	30,099
Apr.	25,820	28,656	28,186
May	28,637	31,092	29,752
June	28,574	32,627	31,501
July	25,968	26,994	26,963
Aug.	25,671	26,954	25,077
Sept.	30,631	34,291	30,274
Oct.	30,123	34,121	32,057
Nov.	30,142	34,820	32,036
Dec.	28,840	29,689	.....
Total	335,887	370,794	.....

American Antimony

Monthly Average Prices in bulk, f. o. b. Laredo

(Cents per lb. in ton lots)

	1953	1954	1955	1956
Jan.	34.50	28.50	28.50	33.00
Feb.	34.50	28.50	28.50	33.00
Mar.	34.50	28.50	28.50	33.00
Apr.	34.50	28.50	28.50	33.00
May	34.50	28.50	28.50	33.00
June	34.50	28.50	28.50	33.00
July	34.50	28.50	28.50	33.00
Aug.	34.50	28.50	30.66	33.00
Sept.	34.50	28.50	33.00	33.00
Oct.	34.50	28.50	33.00	33.00
Nov.	33.68	28.50	33.00	33.00
Dec.	28.50	28.50	33.00	33.00
Av.	33.93	28.50	30.18	33.00

Lead Imports and Exports By Principal Countries

(A.B.M.S.)

Reported in pigs, bars, etc.; metric tons except where otherwise noted.

	1956		
	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
IMPORTS			
U. S.† (s.t.)	15,674	28,559	15,035
Canada (s.t.)	14	...	...
Denmark	930	413	1,609
France	6,713	3,487	7,898
Germany, W.‡	3,735	5,019	...
Italy‡‡	631	...	...
Netherlands	3,440	4,420	...
Norway	705	544	...
Sweden	981	1,152	...
Switzerland	1,907	1,262	1,549
U. K. (l.t.)	11,583	19,019	10,372
India* (l.t.)	1,707	...	...
EXPORTS			
U. S.† (s.t.)	1,177	1,029	26
Canada (s.t.)	4,712	9,908	...
Denmark	319	137	307
France	84	150	160
Germany, W.‡	1,889	3,686	...
Netherlands	613	527	...
Switzerland	44	20	20
Northern Rhodesia* (l.t.)	1,370	1,085	...
Australia* (l.t.)	9,825	...	...

† Refined.

‡ Includes scrap.

‡‡ Includes lead alloys.

* British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics.

French Lead Imports

(American Bureau of Metal Statistics)

(In Metric Tons)

	1956		
	Jan.-Oct.	Sept.	Oct.
Ore (gross weight)	92,434	5,284	7,472
Greece	3,761	...	1,044
Italy	787	...	...
Algeria	4,173	308	...
Morocco	77,706	3,975	6,426
Fr. Eq. Africa	5,031	1,000	...
Tunisia	976	1	2
Pig lead:			
Non-argentiferous	48,396	3,487	7,898
Belgium	3,391	254	...
Germany (W.)	4,419	508	435
Spain	100	...	...
U. Kingdom	661	...	...
Algeria	410	11	22
Morocco	17,860	1,977	3,579
Tunisia	21,293	737	3,859
Australia	203	...	...
Other countries	59	...	3
Antimonial lead	869	15	...

U. K. Lead Imports

(British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics)

(In tons of 2,240 lbs.)

	1956		
	Jan.-Oct.	Sept.	Oct.
(Gross Weight)			
Lead and lead alloys	133,603	19,019	10,372
Australia	77,648	13,794	3,006
Canada	37,682	4,475	5,400
Belgium	6,234	...	941
Yugoslavia	1,050	150	150
United States	951	...	...
Peru	6,274	600	875
Other countries	3,764	...	...

Consumers' Lead Stocks, Receipts and Consumption

(Bureau of Mines — In Short Tons)

	Stocks Sept. 30, 1956	Net Receipts in Oct.	Consumed in Oct.	Stocks Oct. 31, 1956
Soft lead	*64,742	63,813	68,423	60,132
Antimonial lead	*44,844	27,328	30,581	41,591
Lead in alloys	8,305	4,603	4,077	8,831
Lead in copper-base scrap	1,882	1,786	1,694	1,974
Total	*119,773	97,530	†104,775	112,528

* Revised.

† Excludes 3,859 tons of lead which went directly from scrap to fabricated products and 476 tons of lead contained in leaded zinc oxide production.

Consumption of Lead by Class of Product

(Bureau of Mines — In Short Tons)

OCTOBER

	Soft lead	Antimonial lead	Lead in alloys	Lead in copper-base scrap	Total
Metal products	39,687	29,963	4,019	1,694	75,363
Pigments	9,413	14	...	...	9,427
Chemicals	17,383	...	...	...	17,383
Miscellaneous	868	273	...	...	1,141
Unclassified	1,072	331	58	...	1,461
Total	68,423	30,581	4,077	1,694	†104,775

† Excludes 3,859 tons of lead which went directly from scrap to fabricated products and 476 tons of lead contained in leaded zinc oxide production.

Domestic Zinc Statistics

American Zinc Institute

Commencing with January, 1948, all regularly operating U. S. primary and secondary smelters are included in this report. Production from foreign ores also is included.

(Tons of 2,000 lbs.)

	Stock Beginning	Production	Shipments: Domestic	Shipments: Export & Drawback	Shipments: Gov't Acc't	Shipments: Total	Stock at End	Unfilled Orders at End	Daily Avg. Prod.
1950 Tl.	94,221	910,354	849,246	18,189	128,256	995,691	8,884	74,795	2,494
1950 Mo. Avg.	75,863	70,770	1,516	10,688	82,974				
1951 Tl.	8,884	931,833	836,800	32,067	39,949	918,816	21,901	50,509	2,553
1951 Mo. Avg.	77,653	69,733	3,506	3,329	76,568				
1952 Tl.	21,901	961,430	803,343	56,202	36,626	896,171	87,160	45,264	2,627
1952 Mo. Avg.	80,119	66,945	4,683	3,052	74,681				
1953 Tl.	180,843	971,191	818,850	16,326	42,332	877,508	180,843	35,466	2,661
1953 Mo. Avg.	80,933	68,238	1,361	3,528	73,126				
1954									
Sept.	193,253	60,137	64,548	1,072	12,265	77,885	175,505	48,818	2,004
Oct.	175,505	67,047	78,867	1,468	10,080	90,415	152,137	51,559	2,163
Nov.	152,137	80,119	77,074	2,477	18,066	97,617	134,639	44,042	2,671
Dec.	134,639	85,166	75,105	3,405	17,218	95,728	124,077	45,862	2,747
Total	124,277	868,242	787,922	27,929	108,957	924,808	124,077	45,862	....
Monthly Avg.		72,353	65,660	2,327	9,080	77,067	.....	.....	2,379
1955									
Jan.	124,277	86,076	70,863	2,644	19,694	93,201	117,152	57,421	2,777
Feb.	117,152	78,977	80,016	3,743	16,205	99,964	96,165	54,527	2,820
Mar.	96,165	89,179	79,720	1,828	12,959	94,507	90,837	60,057	2,877
Apr.	90,837	83,786	89,589	1,967	8,488	100,044	74,597	65,127	2,793
May	74,579	86,177	83,336	3,802	10,434	97,572	63,184	70,087	2,780
June	63,184	84,458	92,212	1,492	5,335	99,039	48,603	57,231	2,815
July	48,603	84,400	76,812	862	4,039	81,713	51,290	64,056	2,738
Aug.	51,290	84,874	87,042	885	2,153	90,080	46,084	73,632	2,738
Sept.	46,084	83,448	83,664	1,274	2,427	87,365	42,167	52,278	2,781
Oct.	42,167	89,449	85,770	36	1,942	87,748	43,868	61,746	2,886
Nov.	43,868	86,616	91,585	280	1,561	93,426	38,058	64,560	2,921
Dec.	38,058	92,578	87,010	684	1,963	89,657	40,979	72,908	2,986
Total	40,979	1 031,018	1,007,619	19,496	87,200	1,114,316	40,979	72,908	....
Monthly Avg.		85,918	83,968	1,625	7,267	92,860			2,825
1956									
Jan.	40,979	90,313	87,723	1,084	1,155	89,962	41,330	60,717	2,913
Feb.	41,330	86,329	84,727	317	2,782	87,826	39,833	45,255	2,977
Mar.	39,833	91,690	84,204	460	6,821	91,485	40,038	53,070	2,958
Apr.	40,038	88,664	74,789	1,437	4,570	80,795	47,907	46,106	2,955
May	47,907	81,238	59,085	287	10,196	69,568	59,577	34,003	2,620
June	59,577	78,321	53,048	539	15,085	68,672	69,226	45,921	2,611
July	69,226	83,080	54,219	811	14,501	69,531	102,775	53,559	2,680
Aug.	102,775	89,549	70,707	1,235	16,075	88,017	104,307	55,769	2,889
Sept.	104,307	90,235	73,142	934	18,301	92,377	102,165	64,450	3,008
Oct.	102,165	93,493	84,991	465	21,392	106,848	88,810	53,425	3,016
Nov.	88,810	91,808	82,478	787	27,168	110,433	70,185	45,866	3,060
Dec.	70,185	98,234	80,762	671	18,354	99,787	68,632	34,914	3,169
Total		1,062,954	869,260	9,027	157,014	1,035,301	68,632	34,193	....
Monthly Avg.		88,580	72,438	752	13,085	86,275	.....	.....	2,904

U. S. Consumption of Slab Zinc

Bureau of Mines

By Industries (Short Tons)

	Galvanizers	Die Casters	Brass products	Rolled zinc	Zinc oxide & other	Total
1949 Total	348,544	197,387	84,257	55,100	17,643	702,931
1950 Total	434,094	281,385	136,451	67,779	27,656	947,365
1951 Total	386,373	266,442	141,456	64,000	28,738	887,009
1952 Total	375,563	236,022	155,311	51,508	30,885	849,289
1953 Total	403,162	305,346	177,301	53,784	38,037	977,636
1954						
August	38,225	19,891	8,349	4,030	2,684	73,529
September	37,591	20,980	8,505	3,153	3,037	73,616
October	36,407	26,051	9,501	4,181	3,055	79,545
November	34,212	30,572	10,573	3,969	2,785	82,461
December	32,263	31,781	10,961	3,350	2,987	81,342
Total	398,599	286,817	107,293	45,979	33,342	876,130
1955						
January	32,638	32,863	12,313	3,754	3,151	84,719
February	31,601	31,254	10,690	3,912	2,745	80,202
March	37,648	37,682	12,718	4,635	3,305	95,988
April	36,136	36,628	11,034	3,833	3,181	90,812
May	37,471	36,926	12,404	4,203	3,409	94,413
June	37,874	32,821	13,305	5,012	3,227	92,239
July	33,433	23,910	7,017	2,832	2,897	70,589
August	38,317	30,168	10,244	5,431	3,027	87,687
September	39,181	31,804	12,672	4,185	3,507	91,849
October	40,030	35,136	13,961	4,714	3,596	97,940
November	38,116	38,616	13,455	3,952	3,636	98,275
December	37,249	36,982	15,003	3,900	3,621	96,755
Total	439,694	404,790	144,816	50,363	39,302	1,081,468
1956						
January	38,148	36,554	13,097	4,442	3,665	95,906
February	37,702	31,274	12,678	3,883	3,325	88,862
March	38,662	31,332	12,889	4,433	3,566	90,882
April	37,092	29,226	12,635	4,010	3,359	86,322
May	38,064	26,003	12,218	3,431	1,260	80,976
June	37,005	21,790	8,351	3,454	1,315	71,915
July	12,960	21,425	5,193	3,187	2,883	45,648
August	33,840	26,814	8,420	4,222	2,959	76,255
September	37,313	26,998	8,370	3,397	3,280	79,358
October	40,875	34,985	10,164	4,158	3,695	93,877

Prime Western Zinc Prices

(Cents per pound)

(In Tons of 2,240 Pounds)

	1953	1954	1955	1956
Jan.	12.596	9.76	11.50	13.46
Feb.	11.48	9.375	11.50	13.50
Mar.	11.024	9.66	11.50	13.50
Apr.	11.00	10.25	11.93	13.50
May	11.00	10.29	12.00	13.50
June	11.00	10.96	12.25	13.50
July	11.00	11.00	12.50	13.50
Aug.	11.00	11.00	12.50	13.50
Sept.	10.18	11.44	12.96	13.50
Oct.	10.00	11.50	13.02	13.50
Nov.	10.00	11.50	13.00	13.50
Dec.	10.00	11.50	13.00	13.50
Av.	10.857	10.69	12.305	13.497

High Grade Zinc Prices

(Delivered)

N. Y. Monthly Averages

(Cents per pound)

	1953	1954	1955	1956
Jan.	13.946	11.11	12.85	14.81
Feb.	12.83	10.725	12.85	14.85
Mar.	12.379	11.01	12.85	14.85
Apr.	12.35	11.60	13.28	14.85
May	12.35	11.64	13.35	14.85
June	12.35	12.31	13.60	14.85
July	12.47*	12.35	13.85	14.85
Aug.	12.60	12.35	13.85	14.85
Sept.	11.53	12.79	14.31	14.85
Oct.	11.35	12.85	14.37	14.85
Nov.	11.35	12.85	14.35	14.85
Dec.	11.35	12.85	14.35	14.85
Av.	12.207	12.04	13.655	14.847

*East of Continental Divide.

U. K. Zinc Consumption

British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics

(In Tons of 2,240 Pounds)

	1954	1955	1956
Jan.	25,615	29,192	29,779
Feb.	25,286	28,814	29,568
Mar.	29,001	33,451	28,650
Apr.	26,084	27,741	25,348
May	27,551	29,237	27,922
June	29,665	31,467	26,650
July	23,012	23,695	23,826
Aug.	22,102	23,261	18,867
Sept.	30,413	30,080	25,470
Oct.	28,543	29,460	27,784
Nov.	27,901	31,516	27,713
Dec.	29,344	28,683	.....
Total	324,517	346,597	.....

Mine Production of Zinc in United States

(U. S. Bureau of Mines)

(In short tons)

	Eastern States	Central States	Western States	Total U.S.*
1952				
Total	185,939	94,410	385,652	666,001
1953				
Total	183,612	57,300	293,818	534,730
1954				
Total	166,487	63,100	234,942	464,539
1955				
Mar.	14,679	6,173	24,840	45,692
Apr.	13,767	6,074	23,436	43,277
May	13,563	5,842	25,200	44,605
June	13,840	5,652	24,044	43,536
July	13,400	5,340	22,643	41,383
Aug.	14,426	5,868	22,339	42,633
Sept.	13,830	5,834	22,490	42,154
Oct.	13,332	5,339	22,496	41,167
Nov.	12,676	5,532	21,347	39,555
Dec.	12,644	5,250	21,721	39,615
Total	162,289	67,640	273,871	503,800
1956				
Jan.	13,830	5,017	21,701	40,548
Feb.	13,975	5,236	23,460	42,671
Mar.	15,058	5,740	27,310	48,108
Apr.	14,172	5,098	25,687	44,957
May	14,834	5,471	27,133	47,438
June	13,730	5,228	26,108	45,066
July	13,028	5,371	25,108	43,507
Aug.	14,559	5,425	25,775	45,759
Sept.	13,567	4,628	24,448	42,643
Oct.	17,439	4,785	26,370	48,594

*Includes Alaskan output in some months.

Mine Production of Lead in United States

(U. S. Bureau of Mines)

(In short tons)

	Eastern States	Central States	Western States	Total U.S.*
1951				
Ttl.	7,426	152,258	230,723	390,428
1952				
Ttl.	11,252	150,302	228,607	390,161
1953				
Ttl.	9,970	136,650	188,776	335,412
1954				
Ttl.	8,608	138,940	169,804	317,352
1955				
Apr.	940	12,417	15,329	28,686
May	987	12,037	15,908	28,932
June	900	11,918	15,609	28,427
July	878	10,925	14,030	25,783
Aug.	821	12,109	13,883	26,813
Sept.	906	11,676	14,294	26,876
Oct.	924	11,635	15,005	27,564
Nov.	762	11,731	13,482	25,975
Dec.	771	13,628	13,403	27,802
Ttl.	10,379	145,640	177,409	333,409
1956				
Jan.	780	11,633	14,113	26,526
Feb.	1,006	12,100	14,648	27,754
Mar.	1,152	13,232	16,667	31,051
Apr.	978	11,948	16,699	29,625
May	991	12,497	16,360	29,848
June	862	11,492	16,909	29,263
July	719	11,459	15,781	27,959
Aug.	829	12,760	17,024	30,613
Sept.	818	10,621	16,016	27,445
Oct.	849	12,705	17,820	31,374

*Includes Alaskan output in some months.

Mine Production of Recoverable Silver in United States

(U. S. Bureau of Mines)

(In Fine Ounces)

	Eastern States	Missouri	Western States	Alaska*	Total
1953 Total	158,707	223,500	36,354,685	39,111	36,776,003
1954 Total	**142,180**	**283,600**	**36,121,368**	**35,140**	**36,582,288**
1955					
July	9,997	32,910	2,331,064	5,098	2,379,069
August	12,360	38,100	2,723,552	5,477	2,779,489
September	11,517	37,180	2,927,151	6,954	2,982,802
October	15,152	35,540	3,145,297	6,704	3,202,693
November	12,476	36,040	2,963,360	4,735	3,016,611
December	11,831	37,556	2,849,045	750	2,899,182
Total	159,038	438,000	36,103,723	33,804	36,734,565
1956					
January	4,664	30,880	2,869,878	316	2,911,551
February	**12,252**	**32,430**	**2,967,837**	**82**	**3,012,601**
March	16,536	34,370	3,243,598	11	3,294,515
April	6,918	32,050	3,212,308	61	3,251,337
May	13,870	33,300	3,081,054	545	3,128,769
June	11,758	30,610	3,103,654	524	3,147,546
July	17,069	31,160	2,702,563	4,116	2,754,908
August	11,073	35,180	3,243,126	6,322	3,295,701
September	12,111	28,700	3,066,603	5,664	3,113,078

*Alaska totals based on mint and smelter receipts.
**Includes a total of 3,708 oz. from Illinois.

Production of Primary Aluminum in the U. S.*

(U. S. Bureau of Mines)

(In short tons)

	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
Jan.	54,536	50,023	67,954	76,934	89,895	116,247	128,203	140,394
Feb.	49,749	54,493	62,740	72,374	92,649	110,483	116,236	132,762
Mar.	54,852	58,747	70,022	77,069	104,460	122,339	130,272	145,895
Apr.	54,076	58,024	67,701	76,880	102,071	120,434	126,394	144,726
May	56,909	51,929	67,720	80,803	105,464	125,138	131,128	150,800
June	54,184	60,400	67,454	77,476	104,152	120,758	127,634	145,726
July	55,777	63,518	72,698	78,368	109,285	126,161	132,669	151,624
Aug.	52,001	63,006	73,816	85,175	110,545	125,296	133,551	92,406
Sept.	49,742	54,449	69,429	76,882	109,333	120,332	130,606	132,316
Oct.	45,790	62,915	72,647	77,312	108,219	125,089	134,655	149,125
Nov.	35,865	62,276	72,246	74,639	105,636	121,252	133,689	.....
Dec.	34,161	65,897	72,454	83,419	110,291	127,056	140,748	.....
Total	603,462	718,622	836,881	937,330	1,252,013	1,460,565	1,565,721	.....

*Based on producers' reports to War Production Board to July, 1946. Thereafter to Bureau of Mines. The monthly figures are preliminary in nature and will not add to the totals derived from the Bureau's annual industry canvass.

Mine Production of Gold in United States

(U. S. Bureau of Mines)

(In fine ounces)

	Eastern States	Western States	Alaska*	Total
1952				
Ttl.	1,948	1,650,660	233,428	1,886,036
1953				
Ttl	1,529	1,689,668	273,479	1,964,676
1954				
Ttl.	1,731	1,577,216	252,794	1,831,741
1955				
May	144	147,595	7,287	155,026
June	156	139,993	20,668	160,817
July	140	92,322	39,661	132,123
Aug.	171	119,327	40,931	160,429
Sept.	170	139,811	52,153	192,134
Oct.	182	140,812	43,486	184,480
Nov.	168	144,837	35,530	180,535
Dec.	166	143,827	5,000	148,993
Ttl.	2,026	1,634,625	247,535	1,884,186
1956				
Jan.	121	132,919	1,977	135,017
Feb.	154	130,264	866	131,284
Mar.	198	134,331	62	134,591
Apr.	156	136,360	522	137,038
May	175	141,319	4,130	145,624
June	199	139,544	12,312	152,055
July	45	126,204	31,515	157,764
Aug.	178	136,827	45,452	182,457
Sept.	194	137,302	40,475	178,070

*Alaska totals based on mint and smelter receipts.

U. S. Silver Production*

(A.B.M.S.)

(In thousands of ounces; commercial bars, 0.999 fine, and other refined forms)

	Dom.†	For.	Total
1952 Total	40,245	36,653	76,898
1953 Total	34,697	37,764	72,461
1954 Total	38,059	39,422	77,481
1955			
Apr.	3,068	2,896	5,964
May	3,075	2,224	5,299
June	3,089	3,134	6,223
July	596	930	1,526
August	2,005	1,669	3,674
September .	2,840	2,855	5,695
October ...	2,432	3,889	6,321
November .	3,087	2,775	5,862
December .	3,180	3,652	6,832
Total	33,101	32,780	65,881
1956			
January ...	3,249	4,159	7,408
February ..	3,615	4,033	7,648
March	3,790	3,550	7,340
April	2,898	3,191	6,089
May	2,905	3,709	6,614
June	2,501	2,248	4,749
July	3,828	2,838	6,666
August	3,035	3,818	6,853
September .	2,828	3,002	5,830
October ...	3,454	3,125	6,579
November .	2,886	2,685	5,571

* The separation between silver of foreign and domestic origin on the basis of refined bars and other refined forms is only approximate.
† Includes purchases of crude silver by the U. S. Mint.

Average Silver Prices

(Cents per fine ounce)

	1953	1954	1955	1956
Jan.	84.44	85.25	85.25	90.357
Feb.	85.25	85.25	85.25	90.90
Mar.	85.25	85.25	85.25	91.138
Apr.	85.25	85.25	87.08	90.875
May	85.25	85.25	88.928	90.75
June	85.25	85.25	89.71	90.46
July	82.25	82.25	90.49	90.14
Aug.	85.25	85.25	90.75	90.614
Sept.	85.25	85.25	90.795	90.75
Oct.	85.25	85.25	91.794	90.722
Nov.	85.25	85.25	91.46	91.375
Dec.	85.25	85.25	90.45	91.375
Ave.	85.183	85.25	89.116	90.79

Note — The averages are based on the price of refined bullion imported on or after August 31, 1942.

U. S. Copper Imports

(A.B.M.S.) (Bureau of the Census)
(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

	1956		
	Jan.-Oct.	Sept.	Oct.
Ore, matte & reg. (cont.)	104,667	6,896	11,527
Canada	21,964	1,465	2,248
Mexico	9,687	557	786
Cuba	13,245	146	2,610
Bolivia	3,060	548	91
Chile	16,468	1,914	1,786
Peru	9,964	994	883
Cyprus	4,655	...	...
Philippines	10,911	1	2,173
U. of S. Africa	12,872	1,072	627
Australia	1,446	194	279
Other countries	395	5	44
Blister copper (content)	222,499	26,873	36,210
Canada	1,038	...	...
Mexico	30,859	2,147	2,308
Chile	134,196	17,981	20,932
Peru	11,721	3,089	2,217
Angola	1,085	1,085	...
Belg. Congo	4,346	...	...
N. Rhodesia	13,462	1,682	924
U. of S. Africa	3,277	889	...
Turkey	5,585	...	2,314
Australia	16,930	...	7,515
Refined cathodes and shapes	161,316	13,697	15,016
Canada	76,583	7,805	10,817
Mexico	3,426	812	441
Chile	35,389	2,648	1,634
Peru	15,695	994	372
Belgium	769	...	...
Germany (W.)	2,738	...	...
Norway	5,645	498	647
Sweden	224	...	...
U. Kingdom	3,349	...	56
Yugoslavia	138	...	...
Belg. Congo	6,519	940	1,049
N. Rhodesia	10,041	...	...
Japan	800	...	...
Total Imports:			
Crude & ref.	488,482	47,466	62,753
In rolls, sheets or rods	7,528	787	592
Old and scrap (content)	4,799	282	695
Composition metal (cont.)	46	...	8
Brass scrap & old (cu. cont.)	3,853	134	260

U. S. Zinc Exports

(A.B.M.S.) (Bureau of the Census)

(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

	1956		
	Jan.-Oct.	Sept.	Oct.
Ore, conc. (cont.)	58	...	57
Slabs, blocks, etc.	7,311	657	952
Canada	3	...	...
Mexico	665	152	113
Cuba	87	...	28
Brazil	32	...	...
Chile	96	...	...
Belgium	1,428	168	420
Germany (W.)	167	...	55
Netherlands	14	...	...
U. Kingdom	4,368	336	336
Korea	411	...	...
India	2	...	...
Other countries	38	1	...
Total Exports:			
Ore, conc., slabs, blocks	7,369	657	1,009
Scrap: Ashes, dross. & skim.	11,702	315	716
Rolled in sheets, plates & strips†	4,604	599	430

† Includes photoengraving sheets and plates, alloys, ex brass and bronze, die castings, battery shells and parts (unassembled), chromite zinc sheets, mold, castings, pattern plates, forms n.e.s.

U. S. Copper Exports

(A.B.M.S.) (Bureau of the Census)

(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

	1956		
	Jan.-Oct.	Sept.	Oct.
Ore, conc., matte and other unref. (cont.)	3,673	325	951
Refined ingot, bars, etc.†	164,536	22,025	21,213
Canada	2,431	248	181
Brazil	6,269	1,118	598
Austria	239	15	56
Belgium	42	...	8
Denmark	9	4	...
France	52,668	3,657	4,302
Germany (W.)	24,666	3,399	1,936
Italy	18,137	3,173	3,205
Netherlands	5,934	2,071	168
Norway	1,695	280	...
Sweden	1,002	118	118
Switzerland	10,955	1,289	1,035
U. Kingdom	6,453	1,050	1,190
Formosa	969	...	2
India	12,535	2,635	2,658
Japan	19,682	2,859	5,649
Other countries	850	109	107
Total Exports:			
Crude and refined	168,209	22,350	22,164
Pipes & tubes*	2,125	163	116
Wire, bare	9,149	689	923
Building wire and cable‡	3,124	289	358
Weatherproof wire‡	751	64	71
Insulated copper wire, n.e.s.‡	12,008	1,002	1,092

† Includes exports of refined copper resulting from scrap that was reprocessed on toll for account of the shipper.
‡ Gross weight; n.e.s.—not elsewhere specified.
* Includes plates, sheets, rods, brush copper, castings, rolls, segments (finished forms) n.e.s.

U. S. Copper Scrap Exports

(A.B.M.S.) (Bureau of the Census)

(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

	1956		
	Jan.-Oct.	Sept.	Oct.
Copper scrap, unalloyed† (new and old)	19,239	1,590	3,404
Canada	4,423	512	640
Belgium	176	...	...
Germany (W.)	5,385	285	375
Italy	11	...	11
Netherlands	198	11	...
Switzerland	232	...	...
India	88	...	28
Japan	8,647	782	2,340
Other countries	79	...	10
Copper-base scrap, alloyed‡ (new and old)	40,158	3,599	4,663
Canada	462	50	2
Mexico	2	...	...
Austria	291	...	...
Belgium	144	...	60
Germany (W.)	14,666	617	958
Italy	3,619	356	386
Netherlands	662	122	45
Spain	152	55	25
Switzerland	391	111	55
U. Kingdom	372	...	...
India	1,943	238	188
Japan	17,151	1,978	2,910
Other countries	303	72	34

† Ash, brass mill, clippings, dross, flue dust, residues, scale, skimmings, wire scrap.
‡ Copper-base alloys, including brass and bronze—Ashes, clippings for remanufacture, cupro-nickel scrap, cupro-nickel trimmings, nickel silver scrap, phosphor bronze, phosphor copper, skimmings, turnings, round.

U. S. Lead Imports

(A.B.M.S.) (Bureau of the Census)
(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

	1956		
	Jan.-Oct.	Sept.	Oct.
Ore, matte, etc. (cont.)	168,257	13,587	17,738
Canada	27,958	1,654	2,506
Mexico	3,109	292	364
Guatemala	5,689	432	476
Honduras	2,437	73	319
Bolivia	14,001	393	1,490
Chile	76	...	...
Colombia	625	...	...
Peru	48,495	2,689	5,088
U. of S. Africa	36,061	3,269	1,855
Australia	27,514	4,486	5,632
Philippines	1,695	246	8
Korea	420	53	...
Other countries	177	...	...
Base bullion (content)	31	...	31
Canada	31	...	31
Pigs and bars	192,872	28,559	15,035
Canada	12,778	901	1,880
Mexico	54,284	6,760	4,830
Peru	25,080	2,568	1,930
Belgium	1,206	...	110
Denmark	1,388	110	167
Germany	168	...	...
Spain	5,954	1,106	909
U. Kingdom	115	...	...
Yugoslavia	33,022	5,512	1,121
Algeria	353	...	353
Fr. Morocco	5,075	...	...
Australia	52,677	11,602	3,735
Other countries	111	...	...
France	661	...	...
Total Imports:			
Ore, base bullion, ref.	361,160	42,146	32,804
Lead scrap, dross, etc. (cont.)	19,632	690	310
Antimonial lead & typemetal	8,391	659	313
Lead content thereof	7,450	592	241

U. S. Zinc Imports

(A.B.M.S.) (Bureau of the Census)
(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

	1956		
	Jan.-Sept.	Aug.	Sept.
Zinc ore (content)	393,385	50,462	37,960
Canada	130,687	18,496	10,955
Mexico	143,094	20,232	14,253
Cuba	825	145	32
Guatemala	8,933	756	562
Honduras	1,826	349	67
Bolivia	5,544	80	37
Colombia	68	29	..
Chile	77	8	...
Peru	77,668	8,476	9,180
U. of S. Africa	6,124	1,465	2,021
Australia	16,467	18	791
Philippines	448	19	46
Other countries	1,624	389	16
Zinc blocks, pigs, etc.	139,864	14,179	26,094
Canada	73,108	7,938	12,339
Mexico	10,699	830	1,361
Peru	4,998	430	685
Austria	1,849	....	..
Belgium	17,263	2,025	2,458
Germany (W.)	5,883	723	3,336
Italy	7,611	1,864	2,548
Netherlands	1,305	....	645
U. Kingdom	610	...	110
Belg. Congo	9,293	369	..
Australia	4,347	..	987
Japan	2,114	....	841
Other countries	784	....	784
Total Imports:			
Zinc ore, blocks, pigs	533,249	64,641	64,054
Dross and skimmings	241	..	..
Old & worn out	83	7	7

Comparative Metal Prices

	Av. 1939	OPA Av. 1946	1957 Jan. 18
Copper Domestic (Electro., Del. Valley)	11.20	14.375	35.00-36.00
Lead (N. Y.)	5.05	8.25	16.00
P. W. Zinc (E. St. Louis, f. o. b.)	5.05	5.05	13.50
New York, del	....	....	14.00
Tin, Spot Straits, N. Y.	....	....	101.25
Aluminum Ingot 99%+	20.00	15.00	27.10
Antimony (R.M.M. brand, f. o. b. Laredo)	12.36	14.50	33.00

World Production of Copper

(American Bureau of Metal Statistics)

(In Tons of 2,000 Pounds)

	United States (a)	Canada (b)	Mexico (crude) (c)	Chile (d)	Peru (d)	Fed. Rep. of Germany (e)	Norway (f)	United Kingdom (g-h)	Yugo-slavia (c)	India (f-h)	Japan (e)	Turkey (f)	Aus-tralia (c)	Northern Rho-desia (c)	Union of South Africa (d)
1951															
Total	964,589	269,971	60,511	396,937	25,495	234,647	.....	.....	.....	....	100,254	....	16,984	349,667	36,104
1952															
Total	961,886	258,868	60,874	422,493	22,640	206,747	11,206	163,968	36,176	7,009	104,060	2,546	21,119	336,883	37,459
1953															
Total	957,318	253,652	63,380	371,742	25,803	233,330	13,306	108,604	34,381	5,709	100,381	25,641	37,080	382,884	38,341
1954															
Total	863,721	302,984	59,030	372,814	29,233	258,259	14.205	152,858	33,394	8,274	117,371	27,727	42,241	386,577	43,153
1955															
June	90,645	27,465	5,402	38,164	2,635	23,639	1,433	14,837	3,045	718	5,655	2.252	4,308	35,166	2,700
July	31,846	26,481	5,425	35,081	2,738	23,841	1,228	9,418	3,200	717	10,810	2,305	4,300	34,306	4,548
Aug.	67,990	27,844	4,829	36,949	2,613	24,944	1,231	10,946	2,976	763	11,623	1,623	4,760	28,942	4,787
Sept.	96,343	27,502	4,745	30,914	2,544	24,096	1,479	11,396	2,793	682	11,657	....	....	33,087	4,411
Oct.	99,514	27,783	5,816	37,427	2,055	23,317	1,439	10,806	2,151	694	11,543	2,552	3,770	36,149	4,368
Nov.	94,287	27,392	5,999	40,699	2,554	24,143	1,308	12,728	2,544	782	11,868	3,010	4,826	28,749	3,844
Dec.	93,186	32,850	5,601	19,232	2,610	22,973	1,010	13,871	2,794	814	11,872	2,301	1,804	31,676	4,068
1956															
Jan.	96,732	30,063	6,040	30,475	593	23,826	1,329	14,597	2,436	456	11,133	1,893	3,985	32,887	3,808
Feb.	89,326	26,867	4,965	37,420	2,492	21,106	1,259	11,437	1,872	792	11,029	2,477	4,331	33,545	2,924
Mar.	102,459	31,659	7,107	38,356	2,500	23,838	1,322	12,281	2,313	821	10,390	3,074	5,991	32,535	3,778
Apr.	98,578	27,804	6,436	39,731	2,474	22,593	1,402	8,154	1,660	761	9,927	2,355	5,443	30,789	3,106
May	101,422	29,422	5,801	39,954	2,612	23,134	1,415	10,217	3,103	755	11,923	2,443	4,477	33,577	4,835
June	98,496	29,097	5,614	36,812	2,412	23,920	1,413	9,715	3,018	687	12,490	2,628	4,461	33,640	4,461
July	84,787	31,141	5,109	40,880	2,602	24,383	1,186	12,223	3,197	740	12,570	1,044	4,589	33,279	3,090
Aug.	91,282	28,719	5,357	44,202	2,523	24,006	1,251	6,733	3,323	782	12,443	1,584	4,841	33,720	4,715
Sept.	88,659	31,204	5,609	41,475	..	24,022	1,510	11,281	3,028	785	12,015	2,298	4,207	23,992	....
Oct.	95,109	29,962	6,488	..	....	24,284	....	11,127	....	757	12,477	....	4,497	38,345	....
Nov.	90,084	..	5,871	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,648	....	..	34,999	....

(a) Reported by Copper Institute. Crude, "recoverable contents of mine production or smelter production or shipments, and custom intake". Does not include intake of scrap nor of imported ore except that received from Cuba and Philippines. (b) Blister copper plus recoverable copper in concentrates, matte, etc., exported. (c) Crude copper, i. e., copper content of blister or converter copper as originally produced in the several countries, although some of it may be refined at home; e. g., in Rhodesia. (d) Blister and/or refined. (e) Refined. There are quantities of scrap included in the electrolytic production in addition to that reported, tonnage of which is not obtainable. (f) Smelter production. (g) Refinery production from imported blister only. (h) British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics. *Refined.

World Production of Refined Lead

(American Bureau of Metal Statistics)

(In Tons of 2,000 Pounds)

	United States	Canada	Mexico	Peru	Belgium	France	Fed. Rep. of Germany	Italy	Spain	Yugo-slavia	Japan	Aus-tralia (a)	French Moroco	Tunisia	Rho-desia	Total
1951																
Total	486,874	162,712	219,352	48,824	77,873	53,831	170,766	39,683	45,460	.....	18,516	217,301	20,287	25,476	15,646	1,602,601
1952																
Total	532,778	183,389	248,551	53,536	83,139	59,607	152,751	38,504	46,060	74,053	20,382	217,298	31,224	28,264	14,112	1,783,648
1953																
Total	533,883	166,356	225,075	66,520	84,162	60,887	164,077	40,786	53,799	78,038	25,513	241,419	29,970	30,397	12,891	1,813,773
1954																
Total	551,618	166,379	231,595	63,735	79,260	71,033	162.773	41,150	62,475	73,555	37,612	260,424	29,417	30,015	16,800	1,877,841
1955																
July	23,850	7,237	17,255	5,598	7,120	3,108	10,077	4,117	4,844	7,758	3,724	15,930	3,746	2,231	1,680	118,247
Aug.	36,912	11,492	19,301	5,529	7,638	4,826	10,845	2,579	4,857	7,047	3,860	23,682	2,976	2,541	1,680	144,455
Sept.	50,453	14,823	18,382	5,323	9,032	6,558	13,910	3,805	6,421	5,687	3,851	25,833	3,236	2,706	1,680	171,200
Oct.	53,747	15,326	17,225	5,760	8,777	7,044	15,387	4,828	5,709	6,260	3,579	21,946	....	1,944	1,568	169,100
Nov.	52,623	12,587	17,576	5,473	8,468	5,891	17,503	3,741	6,133	7,799	3,785	18,820	....	2,535	1,456	164,390
Dec.	50,448	12,553	18,637	7,038	8,030	6,730	16,806	4,031	5,267	7,208	3,946	21,113	1,414	3,790	1,456	168,467
1956																
Jan.	51,306	12 179	17,587	1,730	8,731	7,014	16,218	3,722	5,399	6,210	3,929	24,196	4,967	2,070	1,456	167,374
Feb.	49,475	11,469	16,510	6,497	9,446	6,241	15,743	3,688	5,202	4,708	4,239	16,392	4,572	1,307	1,232	157,173
Mar.	54,174	12,438	17,376	6,142	9,338	6,283	14,562	3,164	5,319	7,187	4.009	19,535	3,505	2,500	1,680	167,740
Apr.	52,976	11,554	15,186	6,790	8,650	6,276	14,398	3,799	6,118	7,159	4,136	17,407	2,056	2,273	1,456	161.389
May	47,961	11,990	17,611	6,970	9,188	6 814	14,022	4,511	5,660	5,786	4,142	15,984	798	2,372	1,456	156,551
June	47,367	11,591	18,091	6,779	9,481	6,704	14,302	3,100	4,767	7,286	3,972	19,664	....	2,064	1,456	157,830
July	48,479	12,374	18,515	6,415	9,965	6,377	12,165	3 887	5,195	7,827	4,202	27,935	2,876	1,841	1,456	170,426
Aug.	48,404	12,196	18,890	6,192	9,372	1,896	11,586	2.440	4.724	7,546	4.126	19.757	4.151	1.933	1.400	155.665
Sept.	53,530	12,706	18,567	6,378	9,213	6,071	13,671	2,833	5,962	6,182	4,614	23,654	3,630	2,970	1,344	172,788
Oct.	54,815	..	20,169	2,237	..	7,212	16,873	4,600	.....	.....	4,215	..	2,490	2,389	1,400	.....
Nov.	50,744	..	17,934	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,463	.....	.....	.....	1,232	.....

(a) Production credited to Australia includes lead refined in England from Australian base bullion.

World Production of Slab Zinc

(American Bureau of Metal Statistics)

(In Tons of 2,000 Pounds)

	United States (a)	Can. (b)	Mexico	Peru (b-c)	Belgium	France (a)	Fed. Rep. of Germany	Great Britain	Italy	Nether-lands	Norway (b)	Spain	Yugo-slovia	Japan (a)	Aus-tralia (b)	Rho-desia (b)	Total (d)
1951																	
Total	931,833	218,548	57,990	1,003	220,479	82,184	155,024	78,101	52,058	24,924	44,971	23,444	....	62,109	88,103	25,301	2,065,214
1952																	
Total	961,430	223,140	61,456	5,491	205,909	88,255	162,272	76,981	60,438	28,555	48,061	23,329	15,943	77,203	97,931	25,687	2,141,988
1953																	
Total	971,191	247,707	59,589	9,819	213,215	89,218	163,430	81,436	65,730	27,721	42,566	24,152	16,037	86,833	101,003	28,370	2,228,017
1954																	
Total	868,242	213,810	60,477	16,982	234,896	122,248	184,806	90,987	74,356	28,686	48,768	25,109	15,040	112,292	117,066	29,736	2,243,501
1955																	
Aug.	84,877	22,029	5,168	1,880	19,190	10,185	16,566	6,751	7,088	2,529	4,422	2,197	1,175	11,012	10,089	2,576	207,731
Sept.	83,448	20,898	4,967	1,754	18,863	7,603	16,496	8,609	6,323	2,621	4,451	2,121	1,198	11,227	9,817	2,464	202,840
Oct.	89,449	22,206	5,212	1,545	19,345	10,262	16,735	6,940	6,906	2,735	4,704	2,243	1,176	11,644	9,972	2,604	213,678
Nov.	87,616	21,398	5.066	818	19,244	9,848	15,708	7,442	6,183	2,846	4,501	2,185	1,142	11,600	9,860	2,576	210,265
Dec.	92,578	21,135	5,252	....	20,079	10,332	17,061	9,316	6,420	2,886	4,492	2,258	1,147	11,654	9,972	2,632	220,043
1956																	
Jan.	90,313	21,696	5,279	....	20,359	11,756	16,827	6,768	6,315	2,786	4,345	2,219	1,146	15,928	9,753	2,632	222,280
Feb.	86,329	20,356	4,949	963	20,589	9,911	15,598	7,684	5,799	2,777	3,961	2,038	1,144	10,337	8,982	2,688	208,693
Mar.	91,690	22,010	5,333	1,980	20,710	9,491	16,839	9,351	6,355	2,853	4,331	2,166	1,236	11,702	9,572	2,688	224,327
Apr.	88,664	21,339	5,207	1,220	20,687	10,819	16,689	7,382	6,613	2,693	4,002	2,172	1,222	13,806	9,243	2 688	218,368
May	81,238	21,790	5,248	1,225	21,300	11,174	17,212	6,719	7,190	2,662	4,168	2,226	1,289	13,401	10,012	2,688	214,194
June	78,321	20,780	5,142	1,439	21,030	11,003	16,898	8,857	6,270	2,530	4,427	2,175	1,282	12,466	8,606	2,632	208,635
July	83,080	21,691	5,198	1,285	21,015	10,679	17,964	6,617	6,433	2,637	4,688	2,047	1,325	13,089	11,141	2,800	216,200
Aug.	89,549	21,354	5,154	1,427	20,996	10,846	17,633	6,925	6.995	2,543	4,826	1,915	1,420	12,385	10,032	2,464	.....
Sept.	90,235	20,691	5,018	....	21,207	10,210	17,187	9,130	6,817	2,452	4,487	1,918	1,287	12,674	9,866	2,744	.....
Oct.	93,493	21,412	5,257	....	....	8,871	17,428	6,773	7,334	2,718	4,743	....	1,244	13,497	10,171	2,800	.....
Nov.	91,808	20,470	5,060	..	....	..	..	6,443	..	2,727	4,538	....	....	12,718	....	....	....

(a) Partially electrolytic. (b) Entirely electrolytic. (c) Beginning 1954 both electrolytic and electrothemic. (d) The above totals omits production in Russia, Czechoslovakia, Poland and in Argentina.

U. K. Virgin Copper Stocks

(In long tons)

British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics

At start of:	1954	1955	1956
Jan.	55,344	61,480	76,197
Feb.	60,402	62,771	79,377
Mar.	60,084	70,185	71,634
Apr.	47,258	67,566	73,776
May	60,118	60,767	76,481
June	65,314	58,546	71,713
July	68,037	64,256	76,188
Aug.	67,307	99,628	68,197
Sept.	77,323	107,261	72,069
Oct.	72,266	93,681	62,327
Nov.	61,484	75,533	58,893
Dec.	61,673	77,749	55,838

U. K. Refined Lead Stocks

British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics

(In long tons)

At start of:	1954	1955	1956
Jan.	26,887	31,173	40,987
Feb.	32,653	32,274	34,326
Mar.	30,697	39,461	29,693
Apr.	28,312	37,587	33,974
May	30,005	45,226	29,479
June	29,793	38,760	30,537
July	30,437	30,816	37,088
Aug.	29,492	32,270	35,432
Sept.	26,298	48,036	35,793
Oct.	28,958	42,912	39,391
Nov.	22,269	42,061	32,662
Dec.	26,937	38,410	32,025

U. K. Stocks of Zinc

(British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics)

(In tons of 2,240 lbs.)

At start of:	Virgin Zinc 1955	Virgin Zinc 1956	Zinc. Conc. 1955	Zinc. Conc. 1956
Jan.	49,962	49,962	47,200	54,447
Feb.	48,027	45,239	43,779	49,537
Mar.	45,679	44,288	44,176	48,667
Apr.	49,301	49,194	51,603	40,502
May	53,573	49,129	47,741	36,524
June	50,447	47,226	47,791	40,136
July	48,227	47,664	47,399	40,763
Aug.	54,562	49,169	50,649	47,972
Sept.	60,935	51,946	55,350	57,125
Oct.	60,800	50,978	55,234	55,354
Nov.	54,679	47,364	60,065	54,376
Dec.	50,678	46,364	58,414	55,223

U. K. Copper Imports

(British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics)

(In tons of 2,240 lbs.)

(Gross Weight)	1956 Jan.-Oct.	1956 Sept.	1956 Oct.
Copper and copper alloys	330,483	26,041	40,501
U. of S. Africa	995	250	50
N. Rhodesia	193,937	14,559	22,304
Canada	48,456	5,864	5,087
Belgium	3,765	12	500
Germany (W.)	1,792	696	214
Norway	491	100	...
United States	5,921	868	1,382
Chile	62,038	2,901	10,302
Peru	2,367	150	150
Belg. Congo	7,000	600	500
Other countries	3,721	41	12
Of which:			
Electrolytic	211,122	16,367	28,106
Other refined	28,881	1,700	3,203
Blister or rough	87,813	7,538	9,030
Wrought and alloys	2,667	436	162
Total	330,483	26,041	40,501

Copper Consumption in United Kingdom

British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics

(In tons of 2,240 pounds)

	Unalloyed	Alloyed*	Total	Virgin	Scrap
1953 Total	243,717	192,337	447,260	322,311	124,949
1954 Total	328,149	251,989	580,138	448,413	131,725
1955					
August	24,731	18,390	43,121	33,255	9,866
September	36,286	24,007	60,293	47,180	13,113
October	36,309	25,276	61,585	47,519	14,066
November	35,791	25,854	61,645	48,690	12,955
December	32,953	23,108	56,061	41,130	14,931
Total	377,576	281,953	659,529	496,467	163,062
1956					
January	34,567	24,461	59,028	45,676	13,352
February	33,213	24,163	57,376	40,934	16,442
March	32,903	24,366	57,269	43,913	13,356
April	27,489	21,029	48,518	36,418	12,100
May	29,845	22,295	52,140	41,747	10,393
June	33,774	21,810	55,584	43,622	11,962
July	31,752	19,316	51,086	39,149	11,919
August	24,426	14,434	38,860	30,065	8,795
September	35,203	19,584	54,787	45,807	8,980
October	36,824	21,275	58,099	47,814	10,285
November	38,244	21,142	59,386	47,144	12,242

*Includes copper sulphate effective October, 1954.

U. K. Zinc Imports

(British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics)

(In tons of 2,240 lbs.)

(Gross Weight)	1956 Jan.-Oct.	1956 Sept.	1956 Oct.
Zinc ore and concentrates	154,576	15,172	16,663
Zinc conc.†	78,870	7,491	6,114
Australia	55,837	5,226	4,470
Canada	5,638	...	...
Burma	1,368	...	...
Italy	6,508	...	436
Yugoslavia	1,560	...	...
N. Rhodesia	5,720	1,145	856
Turkey	2,239	1,120	352
Zinc and zinc alloys	106,566	8,892	10,267
N. Rhodesia	4,171	250	350
Australia	6,114	600	688
Canada	47,091	4,893	6,419
Belgium	14,838	1,482	989
Germany (W.)	2,991	3	1
Netherlands	2,454	77	215
Norway	550	...	...
United States	6,820	...	300
Other countries	21,537	1,587	1,305
Of which:			
Zinc or spelter, unwrought in ingots, blocks, bars, slabs and cakes	106,006	8,862	10,238
Other	560	30	29
Total	106,566	8,892	10,267

†British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics. The estimated zinc content is not the content of the gross weight as officially re-

Zinc Imports and Exports By Principal Countries

(A.B.M.S.)

Reported in pigs, bars, etc.; metric tons except where otherwise noted.

IMPORTS

	1956 Aug.	1956 Sept.	1956 Oct.
U. S. (s.t.)	14,179	26,094	31,078
Canada (s.t.)	2	...	...
Denmark	525	238	720
France	542	690	675
Germany, W.†	5,304	4,382	...
Italy	5	...	...
Netherlands	368	649	...
Sweden	1,508	3,158	...
Switzerland†	1,171	842	1,736
U. K. (l.t.)	10,197	8,892	10,267
India* (l.t.)	4,052	...	...

EXPORTS

U. S. (s.t.)	602	657	952
Canada (s.t.)	13,070	19,732	...
Denmark	105	...	16
France	52	...	24
Germany, W.†	2,684	4,904	...
Italy	4,076	...	...
Netherlands	2,081	1,755	...
Norway	2,278	2,070	...
Switzerland†	189	460	445
U. K.‡ (l.t.)	284	203	345
Northern Rhodesia* (l.t.)	2,267	2,794	2,461
Australia* (l.t.)	3,854	...	...

† Includes scrap.
‡ Includes manufactures.
* British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics.

United Kingdom Tin Statistics

(British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics)

	Tin Content of Tin in Ore: Imports	Production*	Stock at end of period*	Tin Metal: Imports	Production*	Consumption	Exports & Re-exports	Stock at end of period
1954 Total	27,494	940	2,478	2,404	27,475	21,889	8,585	4,347
1955								
September	1,738	97	1,800	15	2,283	1,920	981	3,053
October	2,245	90	2,349	35	2,197	1,866	1,097	2,362
November	3,034	86	2,878	436	2,421	2,081	577	2,935
December	1,679	71	2,181	155	2,233	1,689	528	2,999
1955 Total	27,084	1,034	2,181	1,227	27,241	22,390	8,924	2,999
1956								
January	1,548	110	1,194	14	2,493	1,881	704	3,236
February	2,695	88	2,384	129	1,769	2,082	793	2,671
March	2,526	94	2,705	730	2,452	1,825	237	3,804
April	2,045	76	2,341	155	1,924	1,692	475	3,638
May	1,650	81	1,861	39	2,455	2,301	1,013	3,438
June	1,647	74	1,240	69	2,060	1,803	457	3,424
July	3,100	111	2,240	173	2,082	1,854	405	3,460
August	2,691	48	....	20	1,931	1,577	533	3,784
September	934	....	....	247	2,575	1,903	958	3,274

*As reported by International Tin Study Group. Production of Tin Metal includes production from imported scrap and residues refined on toll. Stocks exclude strategic stock but include official warehouse stocks.

Canada's Copper Output

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

(Refined Copper)
(In Tons)

	1953	1954	1955	1956
Jan.	21,830	15,001	22,600	26,653
Feb.	21,075	13,954	21,455	26,229
Mar.	22,432	21,075	25,083	26,750
Apr.	21,747	20,412	24,077	26,617
May	20,179	23,012	23,840	27,626
June	18,384	23,344	21,890	27,122
July	19,996	21,582	21,185	27,250
Aug.	19,886	22,000	26,184	29,219
Sept.	16,777	22,684	24,752	27,950
Oct.	17,675	21,661	25,546	29,696
Nov.	17,101	22,981	25,213	.....
Dec.	18,703	24,935	27,172	.....
Year	235,787	252,643	288,987	.....

Canada's Lead Exports

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

(In Pigs)
(In Tons)

	1953	1954	1955	1956
Jan.	11,212	6,170	5,500	4,888
Feb.	8,710	7,560	11,882	3,856
Mar.	14,943	11,092	10,318	4,007
Apr.	14,765	9,606	11,967	7,636
May	7,039	11,483	6,416	7,214
June	13,434	12,018	9,897	6,632
July	1,357	13,152	8,341	9,696
Aug.	8,869	8,646	4,884	4,713
Sept.	3,903	10,045	5,538	9,908
Oct.	7,532	8,005	8,053	9,072
Nov.	6,581	10,817	4,622	....
Dec.	4,354	7,815	5,286	....
Year	102,879	116,409	92,704	.....

Canada's Silver Exports

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

(In ores and concentrates)
(Fine Ounces)

	1954	1955	1956
Jan.	547,951	429,704	435,047
Feb.	567,225	457,261	196,803
Mar.	849,502	411,597	328,857
Apr.	572,059	493,578	348,838
May	660,724	445,054	447,710
June	682,906	592,238	495,742
July	1,210,045	285,350	686,209
Aug.	953,379	644,932	1,080,301
Sept.	605,188	636,992	481,042
Oct.	612,874	684,301	731,099
Nov.	606,274	387,147	.....
Dec.	804,213	405,719	.....
Year	8,672,340	5,873,873	.....

Canada's Copper Exports

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

(Ingots, bars, slabs and billets)
(In Tons)

	1953	1954	1955	1956
Jan.	7,668	9,081	11,078	15,981
Feb.	16,411	8,385	12,897	11,041
Mar.	10,578	11,671	12,423	12,276
Apr.	11,153	11,218	10,321	14,476
May	14,726	18,407	10,911	12,851
June	15,053	14,877	13,387	10,985
July	13,939	15,467	12,674	13,599
Aug.	7,272	14,158	13,219	14,710
Sept.	8,139	14,069	13,479	17,268
Oct.	8,957	11,528	14,208	13,896
Nov.	9,062	13,372	14,545	.....
Dec.	9,036	13,897	14,057	.....
Year	131,994	156,130	153,199	.....

Canada's Zinc Output

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

(Refined Zinc)
(In Tons)

	1953	1954	1955	1956
Jan.	18,370	17,155	22,028	21,696
Feb.	18,677	15,199	19,865	20,356
Mar.	20,693	16,550	22,215	22,010
Apr.	20,003	16,249	21,301	21,339
May	20,090	16,530	21,599	21,790
June	20,589	17,017	20,565	20,780
July	21,595	17,917	21,769	21,691
Aug.	21,703	18,755	22,029	21,354
Sept.	21,157	18,023	20,898	20,691
Oct.	21,888	18,871	22,206	21,412
Nov.	21,051	19,662	21,398	.....
Dec.	21,899	21,922	21,135	.....
Year	247,707	213,810	257,008	.....

Canada's Silver Output

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

(In Ounces)

	1954	1955	1956
Jan.	2,603,593	2,182,386	2,280,575
Feb.	2,068,740	1,960,506	2,094,467
Mar.	2,352,392	2,413,591	2,296,648
Apr.	2,745,615	2,304,287	1,759,384
May	2,564,919	2,235,620	2,463,374
June	2,769,694	2,461,675	2,494,748
July	2,717,859	2,385,654	2,267,271
Aug.	2,840,385	2,480,607	2,315,312
Sept.	2,804,384	2,386,385	2,517,597
Oct.	2,461,823	2,371,890	2,379,172
Nov.	2,823,719	2,088,991	.....
Dec.	2,364,826	2,388,627	.....
Year	31,117,949	27,696,319	.....

Canada's Lead Output

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

(Recoverable Lead)*
(In Tons)

	1953	1954	1955	1956
Jan.	19,502	17,716	18,959	16,002
Feb.	16,888	16,863	15,018	14,344
Mar.	14,183	17,104	19,113	16,857
Apr.	18,640	19,452	17,889	11,573
May	16,120	19,953	16,808	15,446
June	15,302	18,988	17,800	18,145
July	11,969	19,164	16,650	15,841
Aug.	13,864	18,237	16,676	16,104
Sept.	14,335	17,066	15,972	15,760
Oct.	16,327	16,569	13,658	16,725
Nov.	19,433	18,365	15,182	.....
Dec.	19,273	19,093	17,857	.....
Year	195,836	219,280	201,583	.....

*New base bullion from Canadian ores plus recoverable lead in ores or concentrates shipped for export.

Canada's Zinc Exports

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

(Slabs in Tons)

	1953	1954	1955	1956
Jan.	17,478	16,625	22,181	15,550
Feb.	13,580	11,328	25,556	11,757
Mar.	18,307	18,199	20,178	8,822
Apr.	17,068	17,926	21,018	14,317
May	15,595	13,926	14,820	11,357
June	14,919	15,654	19,581	15,296
July	10,068	27,582	13,522	15,499
Aug.	8,594	14,934	16,581	13,070
Sept.	9,423	17,298	11,793	19,732
Oct.	11,862	13,064	19,836	20,792
Nov.	10,685	16,224	14,164	.....
Dec.	10,809	23,277	14,607	.....
Year	158,388	206,037	213,837	.....

Canada's Nickel Output

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

(In Tons)

	1953	1954	1955	1956
Jan.	12,517	12,765	14,387	14,985
Feb.	10,662	11,874	13,375	14,997
Mar.	12,268	13,619	15,544	15,504
Apr.	11,841	13,015	15,011	14,431
May	11,610	13,458	15,352	15,203
June	11,687	13,269	14,835	14,492
July	11,801	12,901	14,530	15,125
Aug.	11,911	13,428	14,825	14,852
Sept.	12,031	13,521	13,734	14,530
Oct.	12,469	14,323	14,411	15,048
Nov.	12,764	14,159	14,290	.....
Dec.	12,122	14,947	14,881	.....
Year	143,693	161,79	175,173	.....

Canadian Copper Exports

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

	1956		
	Jan.-Oct.	Sept.	Oct.
Ore, matte, regulus, etc. (content)	33,888	3,536	3,293
United States	20,577	1,843	2,103
Belgium	343	63	96
Germany (W.)	692	63	72
Norway	11,333	1,459	948
U. Kingdom	942	108	74
Pakistan	1	...	...
Ingots, bars, billets, anodes	137,082	17,268	13,896
United States	79,269	8,965	9,661
Brazil	33	33	...
France	7,344	835	390
U. Kingdom	48,209	6,677	3,843
India	2,211	755	...
Other countries	16	3	2
Total Exports:			
Crude & refined	170,970	20,804	17,189
Old and scrap	11,709	1,035	1,085
Rods, strips, sheet & tubing	10,211	782	1,099

Canadian Zinc Exports

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

	1956		
	Jan.-Oct.	Sept.	Oct.
Ore (zinc content)	163,686	14,595	14,976
United States	142,317	11,999	12,949
Belgium	6,039	2,598	...
France	3,948	...	2,027
Norway	5,071	...	...
U. Kingdom	6,311	...	...
Slab zinc	146,191	19,732	20,791
United States	87,118	12,232	13,701
Argentina	1,673	265	33
Brazil	13	...	...
U. Kingdom	55,101	6,441	7,057
Korea	378	117	...
Hong Kong	56	...	...
Philippines	661	661	...
Taiwan	53	...	...
India	1,120	...	...
Other countries	18	16	...
Total Exports:			
Ore and slabs	309,877	34,327	35,767
Zinc scrap, dross, ashes	4,418	343	413
United States	451	...	50
Belgium	2,783	263	312
France	158	...	...
Germany (W.)	97	...	...
Netherlands	761	80	...
Japan	..	...	51
Italy	53	...	...
India	115	...	...

Canada's Nickel Exports

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

(Refined, in oxides, matte, etc.)
(In Tons)

	1955	1956
January	14,421	15,121
February	13,915	13,940
March	13,564	16,219
April	16,083	14,448
May	14,761	14,729
June	16,296	16,403
July	13,929	11,079
August	14,861	18,470
September	14,638	13,849
October	13,589	12,800
November	13,073	.....
December	14,749	.....
Year	173,879	.....

Copper Imports and Exports By Principal Countries

(A.B.M.S.)

Reported in ingots, slabs, etc.; metric tons except where otherwise noted.

	1956		
	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
IMPORTS			
U. S. (blist., s.t.)	22,391	26,873	36,210
(ore, etc., s.t.)	17,755	6,896	11,527
(ref, s.t.)	17,373	13,697	15,016
Denmark	169	63	605
France (crude)	...	813	10
(refined)	11,384	16,682	13,024
Italy	6,493	...	...
Germany, W.	16,597	17,654	...
Netherlands	1,785	925	...
Norway	147	33	...
Sweden	4,658	2,608	...
Switzerland	2,436	2,189	2,695
U. K. (l.t.)	33,087	26,041	40,501
India* (ref., l.t.)	3,728	...	...
Australian (blist. & ref., l.t.)*	150	...	...
EXPORTS			
U. S. (ore and unref., s.t.)	...	325	951
(ref., s.t.)	18,167	22,025	21,213
Canada (ref., s.t.)	14,710	17,268	...
Finland‡	...	2	232
Germany, W.	3,712	5,506	...
Norway	926	1,242	...
Sweden	1,321	1,102	...
U. K. (l.t.)	2,605	2,100	4,206
Turkey†	500	...	...
No. Rhodesia (ref. & blist., l.t.)*	25,659	32,437	29,493

† Includes copper alloys.
‡ Includes old.
* British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics.

U. K. Copper Exports

(British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics)
(In tons of 2,240 lbs.)

	1956		
	Jan.-Oct.	Sept.	Oct.
(Gross Weight)			
Copper unwrought, ingots, blocks, slabs, bars, etc.	25,182	2,100	4,206
Plates, sheets, rods, etc.	15,052	1,279	1,399
Wire (including uninsulated electric wire)	43,757	6,056	6,868
Tubes	8,541	751	1,112
Other copper worked (incl. pipe fittings)	1,230	85	221
Total	93,762	10,271	13,806

Canadian Lead Exports

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

	1956		
	Jan.-Oct.	Sept.	Oct.
Ore (lead content)	42,564	5,850	6,583
United States	23,990	2,027	2,286
Belgium	10,751	1,912	2,454
Germany (W.)	7,823	1,911	1,843
Refined lead	67,621	9,908	9,072
United States	12,902	1,151	1,742
Cuba	1	...	...
Uruguay	431	...	331
Venezuela	44	...	...
U. Kingdom	44,330	6,037	5,191
Japan	9,706	2,683	1,775
Taiwan	107	...	32
Other countries	100	37	1
Total Exports:			
Ore & refined	110,185	15,758	15,655
Pipe and tubing	17	4	1
Lead scrap	158	...	...

French Copper Imports

(American Bureau of Metal Statistics)

(In Metric Tons)

	1956		
	Jan.-Oct.	Sept.	Oct.
Ore (gross weight)	2,656	...	...
Morocco	2,656	...	...
Crude copper for refining (blister, black & cement)	4,177	813	10
Belgium	102	...	...
Germany	1	...	...
U. Kingdom	10	...	10
Belg. Congo	4,064	813	...
Refined	139,163	16,682	13,024
United States	48,900	5,243	6,200
Canada	6,650	807	283
Chile	2,400	625	...
Peru	3	...	...
Belgium	36,439	4,676	3,627
Germany (W.)	4,649	532	249
Norway	961	...	42
Sweden	879	151	171
U. Kingdom	1,842	127	310
Belg. Congo	24,667	3,878	879
U. of S. Africa	521	...	...
Rhodesia-Nyassaland	11,182	643	1,263
Other countries	70	...	...

French Zinc Imports

(American Bureau of Metal Statistics)

(In Metric Tons)

	1956		
	Jan.-Oct.	Sept.	Oct.
Ore (gross weight)	253,103	21,287	25,901
Canada	11,603	...	3,320
Peru	13,601	2,059	1,355
Belguim	839	21	...
Finland	1,800	1,280	520
Germany (W.)	5,510	1,056	262
Greece	6,051	1,780	829
Italy	18,722	5,784	591
Netherlands	304	...	...
Norway	669	...	...
Spain	35,773	1,009	2,368
Yugoslavia	11,885	...	750
Algeria	46,706	1,500	3,142
Morocco	67,918	6,778	5,237
Tunisia	10,985	...	2,166
Belg. Congo	8,633	...	3,260
Australia	11,281	...	2,101
Burma	520	20	...
Other countries	303	...	...
Slabs, bars, blocks, etc.	9,065	690	675
Mexico	180	...	50
Belgium	7,880	480	565
Germany (W.)	550	150	...
Italy	400	60	60
U. Kingdom	2	...	...
Algeria	53	...	...

French Metal Exports

(American Bureau of Metal Statistics)

(In Metric Tons)

	1956		
	Jan.-Oct.	Sept.	Oct.
Lead			
Ore (gross weight)	240	30	10
Pig lead: Non-argentiferous	6,665	150	160
Antimonial lead	482	53	41
Zinc			
Slabs, bars, blocks, etc.	100	...	24
Copper			
Crude copper for refining (blister, black and cement)	394	19	...

Nonferrous Castings

MONTHLY SHIPMENTS, BY TYPE OF METAL

(Bureau of Census — Thousands of Pounds)

	Aluminum	Copper	Magnesium	Zinc	Lead Die
1951 Total	515,131	1,197,443	30,825	487,996	25,936
1952 Total	518,979	1,009,910	34,857	408,353	20,941
1953 Total	658,022	990,496	34,517	521,253	20,444
1954 Total	607,764	834,557	25,572	474,741	18,396
1955					
April	73,049	84,183	2,633	71,595	1,614
May	71,691	85,008	2,399	63,735	1,530
June	68,473	90,476	2,367	66,569	2,045
July	55,033	65,816	1,920	47,928	1,684
August	64,864	87,206	2,176	62,677	1,904
September	67,170	89,600	2,478	62,030	1,924
October	72,197	91,192	2,302	71,689	1,789
November	75,065	90,345	2,325	75,099	1,896
December	75,275	88,287	2,255	70,950	1,817
Total	833,058	1,011,748	27,892	781,254	21,045
1956					
January	74,152	89,767	2,959	68,050	1,598
February	73,096	91,706	2,977	66,584	1,636
March	73,785	96,085	3,046	65,760	1,644
April	67,880	90,679	3,140	58,274	1,910
May	65,786	89,188	3,021	52,205	1,919
June	58,189	78,921	2,949	47,775	1,883
July	52,955	60,926	2,810	42,227	1,551
August	61,507	77,619	3,059	52,321	2,112
September	62,503	72,109	3,079	46,340	1,004

Copper Castings Shipments

BY TYPE OF CASTING

(Bureau of Census) (Thousands of Pounds)

	Total	Sand	Permanent Mold	Die	All Other
1951 Total	1,197,443	1,075,437	69,883	12,516	39,607
1952 Total	1,009,910	910,862	63,865	8,259	26,924
1953 Total	990,496	888,369	61,316	10,077	30,734
1954					
Total	834,557	751,804	48,849	6,480	27,394
1955					
March	92,149	83,149	5,649	742	2,609
April	84,183	75,903	5,152	654	2,474
May	85,008	76,064	5,513	764	2,667
June	90,476	80,869	5,840	739	3,028
July	65,816	59,138	3,998	691	1,989
August	87,206	77,721	5,322	844	2,413
September	89,600	80,481	5,603	692	2,824
October	91,192	82,958	4,513	727	2,994
November	90,345	80,934	5,807	743	2,861
December	88,287	78,327	6,368	713	2,879
Total	1,011,748	907,852	63,041	8,541	31,408
1956					
January	89,767	80,116	6,135	799	2,717
February	91,706	82,244	5,888	727	2,847
March	96,085	85,894	6,299	782	3,110
April	90,679	81,333	5,835	722	2,789
May	89,188	80,155	5,398	751	2,854
June	78,921	70,260	5,052	755	2,854
July	60,926	55,027	3,193	506	2,200
August	77,619	70,479	3,805	904	2,431
September	72,109	64,887	3,930	929	2,363

Nickel Averages

Electro, cathode sheets, 99.00%, f.o.b. refinery, duty included

(Cents per pound)

	1953	1954	1955	1956
Jan.	58.62	60.00	64.50	64.50
Feb.	60.00	60.00	64.50	64.50
Mar.	60.00	60.00	64.50	64.50
Apr.	60.00	60.00	64.50	64.50
May	60.00	60.00	64.50	64.50
June	60.00	60.00	64.50	64.50
July	60.00	60.00	64.50	64.50
Aug.	60.00	60.00	64.50	64.50
Sept.	60.00	60.00	64.50	64.50
Oct.	60.00	60.00	64.50	64.50
Nov.	60.00	60.98	64.50	64.50
Dec.	60.00	64.50	64.50	72.48
Av.	59.885	60.46	64.50	65.165

Platinum Averages

N. Y. MONTHLY QUOTATIONS

(Dollars per Troy Ounce)

	1953	1954	1955	1956
Jan.	91.50	91.40	81.00	106.30
Feb.	91.50	91.00	78.16	104.34
Mar.	91.50	87.88	78.00	104.23
Apr.	91.50	85.50	77.94	103.92
May	91.50	85.50	77.50	105.23
June	92.81	85.50	78.33	106.50
July	94.00	85.50	81.78	106.50
Aug.	94.00	85.00	84.59	105.76
Sept.	92.50	85.00	91.96	105.50
Oct.	92.50	83.62	94.60	104.85
Nov.	92.50	81.07	103.11	104.50
Dec.	92.15	80.64	106.58	104.50
Av.	92.496	85.72	86.12	105.18

Prompt Tin Prices

(Straits, Open Market, N. Y.)

Monthly Average Prices

(Cents per pound)

	1953	1954	1955	1956
Jan.	121.50	84.84	87.628	104.768
Feb.	121.50	85.04	90.75	100.586
Mar.	121.415	91.24	91.065	100.524
Apr.	101.07	96.238	91.41	99.145
May	97.387	93.51	91.38	96.853
June	92.933	94.24	93.64	94.488
July	81.826	96.55	96.825	96.131
Aug.	80.69	93.381	96.456	98.924
Sept.	82.275	93.536	96.256	103.559
Oct.	80.897	93.00	96.075	105.716
Nov.	83.26	91.099	97.882	110.329
Dec.	84.693	88.571	107.75	104.00
Av.	95.787	91.77	94.73	101.252

Monthly Tin Production at Longhorn Smelter

(From Concentrates)

(In tons of 2,240 pounds)

	1953	1954	1955	1956
Jan.	4,000	2,750	2,402	1,754
Feb.	3,400	3,009	2,505	1,704
Mar.	3,850	3,559	2,353	1,802
Apr.	3,750	3,006	2,103	1,803
May	3,100	2,054	1,604	2,001
June	3,000	1,205	851	953
July	3,000	NIL	950	NIL
Aug.	2,600	2,002	1,749	1,453
Sept.	2,700	2,404	1,751	1,349
Oct.	2,751	2,404	1,803	1,654
Nov.	2,750	2,296	1,804	1,655
Dec.	2,750	2,403	2,454	1,655
Total	37,651	27,001	22,329	17,631

Quicksilver Averages

N. Y. Monthly Averages

Virgin, Dollars per 76-lb. Flask

	1953	1954	1955	1956
Jan.	214.88	189.60	324.68	277.88
Feb.	207.37	190.00	324.68	270.29
Mar.	199.92	201.63	322.61	261.40
Apr.	197.90	221.36	318.14	267.22
May	196.50	251.20	306.62	267.675
June	193.42	273.46	286.98	260.69
July	192.21	287.40	268.22	256.06
Aug.	190.42	290.71	255.18	256.00
Sept.	187.04	314.08	263.70	256.00
Oct.	184.62	329.50	279.02	255.92
Nov.	186.00	321.17	282.50	255.13
Dec.	188.38	319.96	282.27	256.00
Av.	194.89	265.84	292.90	261.71

Primary Aluminum Output, Shipments and Stocks

(U. S. Department of Interior)

	Stocks beginning of month short tons	Production short tons	Sold or Used Short tons	Sold or Used Value f. o. b. plant	Stocks end of month short tons
1955					
November	16,437	133,689	135,953	61,464,364	14,173
December	14,173	140,748	139,901	63,319,738	15,020
1956					
January	15,020	140,394	135,598	$61,362,549	19,816
February	**19,816**	**132,763**	**135,505**	**61,284,856**	**17,074**
March	17,074	145,895	143,729	65,043,396	19,240
April	19,240	144,726	149,854	70,479,739	14,112
May	14,112	150,800	153,014	73,940,389	11,898
June	11,898	145,726	140,225	67,775,239	17,399
July	17,399	151,624	134,098	64,858,158	34,925
August	34,925	92,406	90,614	44,519,556	36,717
September	36,717	132,316	121,854	60,104,570	47,179
October	47,179	149,125	134,014	67,126,363	62,290

Aluminum Wrought Products

PRODUCERS' MONTHLY NET SHIPMENTS

(Bureau of Census — Thousands of Pounds)

	Total	Plate, Sheet, & Strip	Rolled Structural Shapes, Rod, Bar & Wire	Extruded Shapes Tube Blooms & Tubing	Powder, Flake, & Paste
1952 Total	1,924,750	1,085,699	443,546	347,542	47,963
1953 Total	2,286,865	1,368,165	422,946	451,922	44,732
1954 Total	2,088,439	1,165,090	357,229	518,070	46,255
1955					
May	234,309	125,176	30,979	75,371	2,813
June	255,701	136,420	35,306	74,792	3,035
July	210,222	113,305	27,070	62,918	2,379
August	250,036	141,400	29,413	67,904	3,039
September	244,135	134,240	32,973	67,407	2,926
October	248,806	138,328	30,554	71,456	2,926
November	245,526	137,109	31,656	67,798	2,658
December	242,993	138,592	31,802	64,159	1,837
Total	2,805,500	1,542,368	365,391	812,311	35,854
1956					
January	251,772	142,049	34,008	67,499	2,118
February	240,999	134,077	33,727	65,261	1,901
March	**232,767**	**128,432**	**30,972**	**63,482**	**1,947**
April	260,610	143,859	37,971	69,639	3,316
May	264,378	147,613	39,900	68,106	2,215
June	240,415	132,510	33,438	65,600	2,119
July	247,895	139,571	35,346	64,249	2,736
August	248,457	141,400	32,413	66,315	3,039
September	217,425	117,074	32,154	59,462	2,953
October	252,289	136,546	25,385	73,363	2,255
November	216,927	114,618	23,157	64,260	1,716

Aluminum Castings Shipments

(Bureau of Census)

BY TYPE OF CASTING

(Thousands of Pounds)

	Total	Sand	Permanent Mold	Die	All Other
1951 Total	515,131	193,378	160,011	151,465	10,277
1952 Total	518,979	194,616	146,883	169,732	7,748
1953 Total	658,022	214,553	200,025	239,330	4,114
1954 Total	609,066	155,738	213,968	232,726	6,800
1955					
May	71,691	14,237	25,597	31,243	616
June	68,473	14,920	24,682	27,939	932
July	55,033	11,716	21,006	21,656	655
August	64,864	14,916	22,267	27,004	576
September	67,170	14,870	23,075	28,532	693
October	72,197	14,485	25,135	31,741	836
November	75,065	14,327	26,267	33,852	619
December	75,275	15,291	25,031	34,347	606
1955 Total	833,058	171,757	298,115	354,804	8,282
1956					
January	74,152	15,861	24,528	33,253	510
February	73,096	15,560	23,963	32,949	624
March	**73,785**	**16,597**	**22,816**	**33,965**	**407**
April	67,880	14,732	20,718	31,782	648
May	65,786	15,600	19,669	29,814	703
June	58,189	13,448	19,067	25,027	647
July	52,955	12,398	16,388	23,491	678
August	61,407	13,100	18,067	29,553	687
September	62,503	12,354	17,855	31,640	654

Virgin Aluminum

Virgin 99% Delivered Monthly Average Prices

(Cents per pound)

	1953	1954	1955	1956
Jan.	20.173	21.50	22.90	24.40
Feb.	20.50	21.50	23.20	24.40
Mar.	20.50	21.50	23.20	24.60
Apr.	20.50	21.50	23.20	25.90
May	20.50	21.50	23.20	25.90
June	20.50	21.50	23.20	25.90
July	20.962	21.50	23.20	25.90
Aug	21.50	22.12	24.26	26.70
Sept.	21.50	22.20	24.40	27.10
Oct.	21.50	22.20	24.40	27.10
Nov.	21.50	22.20	24.40	27.10
Dec.	21.50	22.20	24.40	27.10
Av.	20.928	21.785	23.655	26.008

Magnesium Wrought Products Shipments

(Bureau of Census)

(Thousands of Pounds)

	1953	1954	1955	1956
Jan.	1,313	972	1,776	2,118
Feb.	1,601	1,136	1,648	1,901
Mar.	1,601	1,136	1,947	1,946
Apr.	1,708	892	1,756	2,279
May	1,699	1,129	1,836	2,462
June	1,192	1,312	1,686	2,302
July	1,589	1,032	1,437	2,002
Aug.	1,433	1,111	1,742	2,523
Sept.	1,254	1,183	2,159	1,988
Oct.	1,409	1,002	1,667	861
Nov.	1,314	1,243	1,954	2,140
Dec.	919	1,673	1,577	....
Total	16,885	13,743	21,186	.....

Cadmium Averages

N. Y. Monthly Averages

Cents per lb. in ton lots

	1953	1954	1955	1956
Jan.	193.00	200.00	170.00	170.00
Feb.	200.00	170.00	170.00	170.00
Mar.	200.00	170.00	170.00	170.00
Apr.	200.00	170.00	170.00	170.00
May	200.00	170.00	170.00	170.00
June	200.00	170.00	170.00	170.00
July	200.00	170.00	170.00	170.00
Aug.	200.00	170.00	170.00	170.00
Sept.	200.00	170.00	170.00	170.00
Oct.	200.00	170.00	170.00	170.00
Nov.	200.00	170.00	170.00	170.00
Dec.	200.00	170.00	170.00	170.00
Av.	199.44	172.50	170.00	170.00

Steel Ingot Production

(American Iron and Steel Institute)

Period	Estimated Production — All Companies OPEN HEARTH Net tons	Per cent of capacity	BESSEMER Net tons	Per cent of capacity	ELECTRIC Net tons	Per cent of capacity	TOTAL Net tons	Per cent of capacity	Calculated weekly production, all companies (net tons)
1952 Total	82,846,429	87.2	3,523,677	65.5	6,797,923	82.6	93,168,039	85.8	1,782,097
1953 Total	100,473,823	97.9	3,855,705	83.2	7,280,191	71.1	111,609,719	94.9	2,140,578
1954 Total	**80,327,494**	**73.6**	**2,548,104**	**63.2**	**5,436,054**	**52.0**	**88,311,652**	**71.0**	**1,693,741**
1955									
June	8,764,430	96.6	283,544	72.0	698,493	78.6	9,746,467	94.1	2,271,904
July	8,232,535	88.1	268,348	66.1	600,063	65.5	9,100,946	85.3	2,059,038
August	8,600,612	91.8	298,872	73.5	694,961	75.7	9,594,545	89.7	2,165,812
September	8,829,266	97.6	307,171	78.2	745,888	84.1	9,882,325	95.7	2,308,954
October	9,369,704	100.0	330,150	81.2	801,196	87.3	10,501,050	98.2	2,370,440
November	9,141,244	100.8	306,674	77.9	799,480	89.9	10,247,398	99.0	2,388,671
December	9,390,000	100.5	292,000	72.0	786,000	85.8	10,468,000	98.1	2,368,000
Total	105,342,886	95.6	3,319,088	69.3	8,338,592	77.2	117,000,566	93.0	2,243,969
1956									
January	9,676,151	101.4	323,235	79.5	828,845	86.6	10,828,231	99.3	2,444,296
February	9,043,064	101.3	296,543	78.0	779,388	87.1	10,118,995	99.2	2,444,202
March	9,795,263	102.7	310,060	76.3	819,465	85.7	10,924,788	100.2	2,466,092
April	9,437,945	102.2	306,388	77.9	779,455	84.2	10,523,785	99.7	2,455,097
May	9,370,167	98.2	297,990	73.3	822,219	86.0	10,490,376	96.2	2,368,031
June	**8,665,044**	**93.9**	**282,846**	**71.9**	**773,546**	**83.6**	**9,721,436**	**92.1**	**2,266,039**
July	**1,330,151**	**13.9**	.....	...	**292,012**	**30.5**	**1,622,163**	**14.9**	**367,005**
August	7,218,274	75.6	189,564	46.6	719,759	75.3	8,122,597	74.5	1,833,543
September	9,342,796	101.2	286,978	72.9	792,885	85.7	10,422,659	98.8	2,435,201
October	9,841,002	103.2	330,101	81.2	877,410	91.8	11,048,513	101.3	2,575,411
November	9,440,000	102.3	296,000	75.2	830,000	89.7	10,566,000	100.3	2,463,000

Blast Furnace Output

(American Iron and Steel Institute)

	net tons Pig Iron	Ferro-manganese & Spiegel	Total	% Capacity
1947				
Ttl. Yr.	58,507,169	702,561	59,209,730	90.1
1948				
Ttl. Yr.	60,135,941	712,899	60,848,840	90.2
1949				
Ttl. Yr.	53,613,779	592,564	54,206,343	76.8
1950				
Ttl. Yr.	64,810,272	673,896	65,484,168	91.5
1951				
Ttl. Yr.	70,487,380	745,381	71,232,761	98.3
1952				
Ttl. Yr.	61,528,665	629,926	62,158,591	84.2
1953				
Total	74,987,721	855,038	75,842,759	95.5
1954				
Aug.	4,529,291	37,744	4,567,035	71.0
Sept.	4,417,888	43,934	4,461,822	66.3
Oct.	4,937,436	46,244	4,983,680	71.5
Nov.	5,204,446	52,454	5,256,900	77.9
Dec.	5,626,720	59,793	5,686,513	80.4
Total	58,119,382	568,735	58,688,117	71.6
1955				
Jan.	5,729,404	55,249	5,784,653	81.1
Feb.	5,394,585	48,182	5,442,767	84.5
Mar.	6,406,902	57,049	6,463,951	90.6
Apr.	6,329,927	54,712	6,384,639	92.4
May	6,753,236	51,699	6,804,935	95.4
June	6,495,050	48,735	6,543,878	94.7
July	6,329,393	61,166	6,390,559	89.8
Aug.	6,329,580	71,902	6,601,482	92.5
Sept.	6,653,678	49,788	6,703,366	97.3
Oct.	6,905,280	59,993	6,965,273	97.6
Nov.	6,636,649	62,341	6,698,990	97.0
Dec.	6,887,667	65,849	6,953,516	97.7
Total	77,114,073	868,758	77,800,831	92.7
1956				
Jan.	6,985,945	63,619	7,049,564	97.1
Feb.	6,539,199	63,618	6,602,817	97.2
Mar.	7,083,877	65,566	7,149,443	98.5
Apr.	6,860,833	63,760	6,924,563	98.6
May	6,878,102	47,840	6,920,942	95.3
June	6,387,608	46,981	6,434,589	91.6
July	1,089,518	17,491	1,107,009	15.2
Aug.	5,160,669	41,548	5,142,217	70.8
Sept.	6,873,064	59,584	6,932,648	98.7
Oct.	7,245,650	69,909	7,315,559	100.8
Nov.	6,977,457	58,614	7,036,091	100.1

Steel Castings Shipments

(Bureau of Census)

	(Short Tons) Total	For Sale	For Own Use
1950	1,461,667	929,192	374,217
1951	2,101,604	1,507,413	594,191
1952	1,925,116	1,476,352	448,767
1953	1,829,277	1,290,016	431,330
1954			
July	75,848	53,207	22,641
Aug.	89,590	66,792	22,798
Sept.	88,359	64,722	23,637
Oct.	87,085	64,004	23,081
Nov.	87,659	64,812	22,847
Dec.	93,547	69,843	23,704
Total	1,184,096	880,158	303,938
1955			
Jan.	98,238	75,044	23,194
Feb.	106,430	80,729	25,701
Mar.	127,460	98,926	28,534
Apr.	120,053	92,237	27,816
May	122,465	92,713	29,752
June	133,887	102,457	31,430
July	97,875	71,170	26,705
Aug.	126,406	96,290	30,116
Sept.	140,843	107,622	33,221
Oct.	145,674	110,409	35,265
Nov.	152,381	116,908	35,473
Dec.	158,982	122,201	36,781
Total	1,530,694	1,166,706	363,988
1956			
Jan.	158,618	123,343	35,275
Feb.	165,398	128,598	36,800
Mar.	170,045	130,839	39,206
Apr.	163,708	125,015	38,693
May	178,227	142,025	36,202
June	164,661	129,147	35,514
July	117,984	96,350	21,634
Aug.	159,831	127,001	32,830
Sept.	155,046	121,705	33,341
Oct.	175,630	135,798	39,832

GALVANIZED SHEET SHIPMENTS

(American Iron & Steel Institute)

(Net Tons)

	1953	1954	1955	1956
Jan.	201,472	169,086	211,101	269,464
Feb.	183,503	167,433	199,408	272,997
Mar.	204,995	180,198	238,649	291,193
Apr.	196,656	208,812	289,001	266,728
May	189,765	201,671	285,962	272,741
June	184,862	200,456	246,940	279,058
July	185,896	214,349	205,211	*
Aug.	187,741	207,113	241,863	276,048
Sept.	194,257	209,765	269,020	256,803
Oct.	208,705	209,498	260,010	278,637
Nov.	177,391	195,190	255,692	255,135
Dec.	176,376	205,561	261,640	.....
Total	2,290,868	2,362,632	2,864,497	.....

* Combined with August figures

SHIPMENTS of TIN-TERNE PLATE

(American Iron & Steel Institute)

(Net Tons)

	Hot Dipped 1955	1956	Electrolytic 1955	1956
Jan.	82,874	81,034	335,682	402,627
Feb.	88,189	77,877	344,467	404,193
Mar.	94,434	133,257	419,574	598,129
Apr.	89,492	138,556	441,194	554,576
May	125,579	70,282	481,805	354,204
June	130,603	84,371	520,305	466,060
July	76,473	*	291,405	*
Aug.	111,482	81,005	441,201	408,903
Sept.	116,295	72,400	471,624	396,588
Oct.	60,355	92,394	249,790	415,451
Nov.	59,269	70,510	240,503	325,408
Dec.	65,363	.....	263,687	.....
Total	1,100,762	.....	4,503,637	.....

* Combined with August figures

Steel Ingot Operations

(Percentage of Capacity as Reported by American Iron & Steel Institute)

Week Beginning	1954	1955	1956	1957
Jan. 7	75.4	81.2	97.6	....
Jan. 14	74.3	83.2	98.6	....
Jan. 21	74.1	83.2	99.0	....
Jan. 28	75.6	85.0	100.4	....
Feb. 4	74.4	85.4	99.3	....
Feb. 11	74.4	86.8	99.1	....
Feb. 18	74.6	89.1	98.8	....
Feb. 25	73.6	90.8	98.8	....
Mar. 4	70.7	91.9	99.9	....
Mar. 11	69.3	92.9	100.0	....
Mar. 18	67.6	94.2	100.6	....
Mar. 25	68.1	93.7	99.5	....
Apr. 1	69.1	94.4	99.6	....
Apr. 8	68.0	95.3	97.7	....
Apr. 15	68.0	94.6	100.9	....
Apr. 22	68.6	94.6	100.2	....
Apr. 29	68.7	95.6	100.5	....
May 6	69.4	96.6	96.4	....
May 13	70.9	97.2	95.2	....
May 20	71.8	96.9	95.3	....
May 27	71.2	96.4	97.3	....
June 3	70.2	95.8	96.3	....
June 10	73.2	94.7	96.7	....
June 17	72.3	96.0	93.4	....
June 24	72.1	95.0	93.0	....
July 1	65.8	71.1	84.9	....
July 8	60.0	85.9	12.3	....
July 15	64.3	91.2	12.9	....
July 22	65.3	91.0	14.6	....
July 29	64.2	90.7	17.0	....
Aug. 5	64.0	86.9	16.9	....
Aug. 12	64.0	89.4	57.5	....
Aug. 19	61.8	90.2	87.5	....
Aug. 26	63.5	90.6	95.8	....
Sept. 2	64.0	93.4	97.0	....
Sept. 9	63.0	93.8	98.7	....
Sept. 16	66.3	95.7	100.6	....
Sept. 23	68.7	96.1	100.6	....
Sept. 30	70.4	97.0	101.6	....
Oct. 7	71.0	96.7	101.8	....
Oct. 14	72.8	96.5	100.9	....
Oct. 21	73.6	98.9	101.4	....
Oct. 28	74.5	100.0	101.2	....
Nov. 4	76.4	99.4	101.3	....
Nov. 11	77.2	99.6	100.6	....
Nov. 18	79.3	99.2	100.2	....
Nov. 25	80.3	100.1	100.1	....
Dec. 2	81.4	97.6	101.1	....
Dec. 9	82.5	100.1	101.3	....
Dec. 16	81.5	100.3	102.0	....
Dec. 23	72.4	96.9	94.3	....
Dec. 30	77.6	95.7	97.3	....

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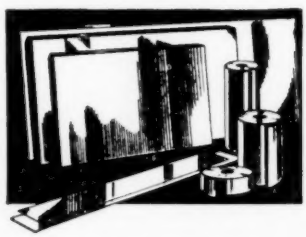

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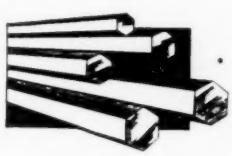

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